

PENNY-WISE

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Welcome to the New Year 1980 and to the 14th volume, 76th consecutive issue of PENNY-WISE! As most of you know, each issue of P-W usually gets dubbed with a name of some sort or another. This issue could be remembered as the Garrett sale issue, but I think it should best be known as P-W's "whimsical issue" - as you leaf through, you'll begin to see why.

The Garrett sale gets adequate coverage in this issue, and by a reporter who reaped a lot of publicity at the sale although I am sure he would have been happier without it. My thanks also to Del Bland and Denis Loring who furnished a listing of the prices realized on the half and large cents.

This issue also contains some information on the forthcoming EAC annual convention, thanks to Joe Kane.

And there are lots of articles, features, items, and other comments which I won't comment on in this preface but will let you discover for yourself.

Don't forget that there is another issue coming up in March, so keep your material flowing in my direction - let me hear from you as to your thoughts, ideas, gripes, bitches, complaints, plaudits, whatever you want to sound off about. And give us the fruits of your research by writing some articles.

We had hoped to be able to reprint in this issue a very interesting article on half cents which was written by Walter Breen and published in FCI's "Rare Coin Advisory". The Editor wrote to EACer and FCI President, Stanley Apfelbaum, on December 17, asking for permission to use the article, but so far I have not had any reply. Let's hope that such permission is granted and we'll be able to use the article in P-W's March issue.

The Editor can be reached at 731 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY, 11210 telephone after 5 P.M. EDT and on weekends: (212) 434-9196.

That about does it for this time around. Have a happy, healthy, and prosperous 1980!

Warren A. Lapp, M.D.
Editor & Publisher
and
The Staff of PENNY-WISE

HELPFUL HINTS TO QUICK ATTRIBUTIONS

Herb Silberman

Start with the E.O. (Eyeball Only) method of separating the good ones. This works even on worn coins and is a handy method to cherry-pick without wasting too much time.

1797

When the obverse has the T with the left edge at or past the point of the hair and forehead, you have the following: NC1, NC2, NC3, S-122, S-123, S-124, (S-128 - watch for the break lower left and leave it), S-134, or NC5.

If the reverse has the third leaf outside at or below the I, you have: NC1, NC2, NC3, S-125, S-126, S-127, (reverse H, but the obverse has that break, so leave it), S-129, S-131, S-132, S-133, S-134, or the NC6 (S-136 has the wrong obverse, so we leave it.). On the S-134, if the obverse has a dot in front of the neck, it is not a goody.

The only reverses with the leaf at the center or above the M are the S-124, S-138, NC4, S-141, or S-143. The NC4 is a tough one to recognize, even for the experts.

1798 Obverse:

If the left side of the T is at or past the point of forehead to hair, it's a keeper: S-146 (R6), S-147 (R6), S-149 (R7), (S-155 R3 - watch for the wide date and leave it), NC2 (R8).

Reverse:

If the third leaf right outside is close to or at the I or past it, it's a goody: S-144 (R7), S-146 (R6), (S-155 R3 - see above), S-156 (R7), (S-158 R4 - the obverse cracks behind the head), NC2 (R8), S-160 (R6), S-178 (R7), S-180 (R7).

We've missed the S-183, but with the die cut right ribbon to A and a study of the obverse description in PENNY WHIMSY, you should find this one.

1803

The rare ones are easy. Only the NC1 and the S-245 have that third leaf right at the I and the S-245 has that horn. The obverse is a snap - just watch for the 3 with the loop far to the right of its top and then hope for a small fraction. This should get you all the hard ones, and then you are on your own.

With the above hints, you should find the cherries at a glance!

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURVIVING CENTS BY WEAR

Stephen Kahler

One of the most interesting questions about large cents (or any type of coin no longer in circulation) is the distribution of the remaining coins in that series as a function of the wear they have received. By definition, all coins start out from the Mint in MS70 condition, a grade corresponding to no wear at all. In the years following the minting of a coin with a given date, the distribution of existing coins by grade will spread out toward the lower grades as a result of the varying amounts of wear received by various pieces of the mintage population. When the coins are eventually removed from circulation, the grade distribution curve should then be nearly constant in shape and only slowly shrinking in time. The grade distribution may be important as an indicator of the relative prices of the coins of the various grades. However, the more important factor from the point of view of understanding the history of the coin population is the distribution by wear as a result of the circulation the coins have received.

Before we can hope to understand the effects that legal, economic, and other factors may have had on the amount of circulation a coin population has undergone, it is necessary to obtain information which can yield a wear distribution for the type of coins in question. There are two basic requirements for assembling a wear distribution: (1) the first is to obtain a census of the coins by grade; (2) the second is to relate grade to wear in a quantitative way.

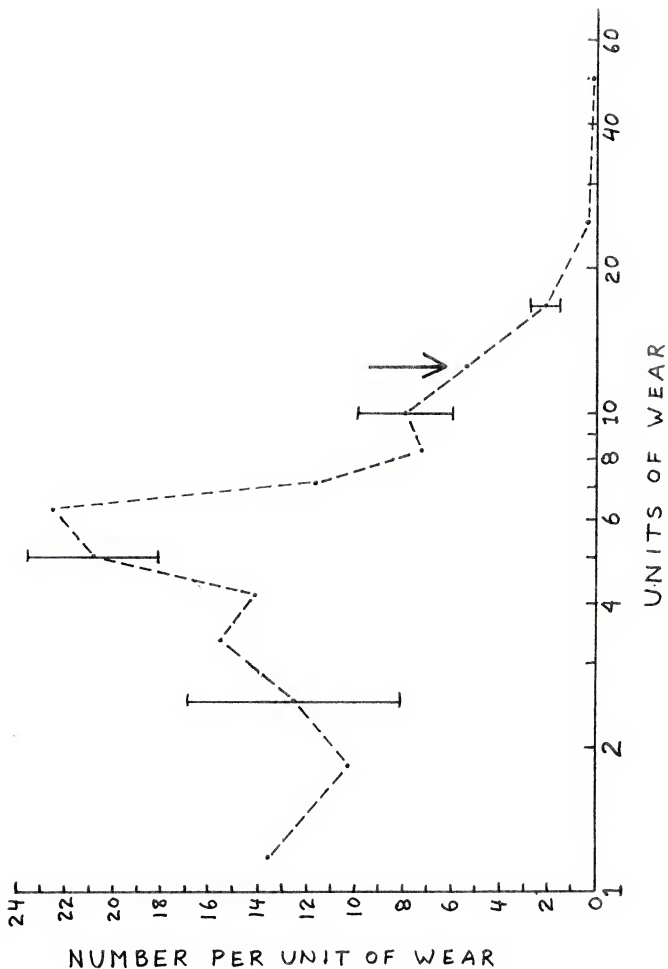
The only complete grade census I have seen was that of 30 rare (R6- or higher) Draped Bust varieties compiled by Frank Stillinger and published in the July 15, 1979 issue of PENNY-WISE. He reasoned that while common varieties would be difficult to tabulate in the lower grades, the rarest varieties are considered highly desirable in all grades and would be easily counted as a result of their low extant numbers and their high values. He counted a total of 174 cents ranging in grade from AU50 down to BS1. There were two peaks in the grade distribution curve, one at G4, and the other at VG8.

Let us now ask how this grade distribution can be converted to a distribution of wear. The first thing we have to do is to define the term 'wear'. We all have an intuitive idea of wear, by which is meant the amount of abrasion that a coin undergoes as a result of the circulation it receives. We will not, at the present time, consider catastrophic changes in condition resulting from holing, hammering, cutting, etc. Only coins with 'good honest wear' will be considered here. I will arbitrarily define one unit of wear to be that amount of abrasion which will degrade a MS70 coin to an AU50 grade.

Wear must vary in some inverse way with grade. A coin with no wear has a grade of 70. As the wear increases, the grade decreases. The question is how! I suggest that the grade, designated g , varies with the wear w in the following simple algebraic way:

$$g = kw^{-x} \text{ for } w \text{ greater than } 1 \text{ (Equation 1)}$$

where k is a constant and x is some fixed number probably in the range of 1 or less. By our definition above, one unit of wear, i.e. $w = 1$, results in a grade of 50. This requires that we set $k = 50$.



There are two reasons why the above relationship is at least reasonable, if not correct: (1) first, it meets the basic requirement that an increase in wear results in a decrease in grade; (2) second, it meets our intuitive expectation that the lower the grade of the coin, the greater the wear required to reduce that grade by a given number of grade points. For example, much more wear is needed to reduce a VG10 coin to a G5 than is needed to reduce a VF30 coin to a VF25.

It is of further interest to recall how grade was originally related to price. In his book, PENNY WHIMSY, Dr. Sheldon found that the price of a large cent was directly proportional to its numerical grade. Assigned to each variety was a basal value which one multiplied by the numerical grade of a coin to get its price in dollars. The remarkable thing was that in the 1940's when Sheldon correlated price and grade, he found this linear relationship to hold independently of both rarity and grade. An EF40 coin, for example, was always four times more expensive than a VG10 coin of the same variety. Since, at the time the grade system was established, price was proportional to grade, we can re-write Equation 1 as

$$p = akw^{-x} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

where p is the price and a is the coin's basal value as defined by Sheldon.

Since two cents of the same variety but different grades always brought the same ratio of prices no matter what the variety involved, this indicates the price of a cent depended only on two factors: (1) overall rarity, and (2) grade, or, as we consider here, wear. This means that collectors had to reach an aesthetic and economic consensus on how to relate price to wear.

Equation 2 indicates that each time the wear on a coin is increased by some given factor, say 2, there will always be a corresponding price (and grade) decrease by the same factor, in this case 2^x . The equations also suggest that the collectors of the 1940's appraised cents as they would home appliances. If cent A was judged to be 20 per cent 'better' than cent B of the same variety, it was considered to be worth 20 per cent more in price. The fact that cent A may have been a very difficult grade to obtain while cent B was easily obtained must have played little role in the price-making decision at that time.

All this is certainly no longer true today in an atmosphere of strong demand for high grade specimens. The point is that my interpretation of Sheldon's results of price versus grade in the 1940 market leads me to believe that a cent's price at that time was determined by its aesthetic effect on the buyer and seller and that the aesthetic effect was simply related to the amount of coin wear. It is then reasonable to expect that Sheldon's grade system established at that time could be related to wear in a simple way. Equation 1 is my suggestion of that relationship.

If we accept the validity of Equation 1, we can then recast Stillinger's grade distribution (shown on p. 155 in the July 15, 1979 issue of P-W) into a corresponding wear distribution. The parameter x is not established, so we will assume a value of $x = 1$. Stillinger's numerical grade intervals were variable while mine are not, i.e., the accompanying graph shows the number per unit interval of wear. I used his original census data rather than his linear

presentation. Also included are representative error bars which indicate the amount of uncertainty due to Stillinger's necessarily limited statistics. With these statistics, one can really say only that the curve has a single peak at 6 wear units, which corresponds to VG8. The arrow at 12.5 wear units shows the position of the second peak at G4 in Stillinger's grade distribution. Its absence in the wear distribution suggests that it results from the way the grade scale is constructed.

There are a number of questions left unresolved in this article: Has the concept of wear been considered quantitatively elsewhere? Is Equation 1 realistic? If so, what is the best value of x and how can it be determined? If not, what is a better representation of the relationship? The most fascinating question for me is how the human mind values a coin as a function of wear, i.e. the psychology of aesthetic appreciation, and how that valuation changes in time, i.e., the psycho-dynamics of aesthetic appreciation.

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PROPOSED NEW MEMBERS #882-911

W. Nyles Spurlock, P.O. Box 76, Baggs, WY 82321
 Peter Neptune, 68 Black Point Road, Niantic, CT 06357
 Dave A. Vasco, 2612 J St., Suite 5, Sacramento, CA 95816
 Robert J. Wolfenbarger, 30 Harvey Drive, Summit, NJ 07901
 Gary Heath, P.O. Box 4245, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359
 Ted A. Amrowski, 1906 Luliwater Road, Albany, GA 31707
 Harold Hess, 1309 Wembley Drive, Largo, MD 20870
 Gordon K. Gleitz, 2615 Wade Hampton Blvd., Greenville, SC 29607
 Larry Burke, 702 Woodland Way, Muscatine, IO 52761
 Robert F. LaForme, 2142 Drouillard Road, Toledo, OH 43619
 Edward E. Bucken, 15 Canton Road, Granby, CT 06035
 Joel M. Goodman, 623 West Hawthorne Street, Glendale, CA 91204
 Kim A. Douglass, 9230 Cope Lane, Auburn, CA 95603
 Al Vasicek, 311 - 6th Street, Downers Grove, IL 60515
 Lee Young, 836 Westwood Drive, St. Louis, MO 63011
 Glenn H. Ickler, Box 2, Afton, MN 55001
 John S. Long, 1909 Coleman Street, Apt. #3, Snyder, TX 79549
 Llewellyn E. Jones, 909 Regester Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21239
 Richard McElwain, 2233 Francis Lane, Cincinnati, OH 45206
 Bruce W. Stowe, 9093 Cherryblossom Lane, Cincinnati, OH 45231
 Capt. Richard Durham, 544 Dunbarton Ct., Montgomery, AL 36117
 Joseph R. Calabrese, 901 - 73rd Street, Apt. D306, Brooklyn, NY 11228
 Kim Razor, P.O. Box 151, Pittsburg, OH 45358
 Robert J. Matthews, 3 Linvale Lane, Bridgewater, NJ 08807
 Denis J. Culhane, 581 Emerson Street, Rochester, NY 14613
 John Wilson, 3 Kelldon Drive, Felton, CA 95018
 Richard Scholsohn, 130 Ferncliff Road, Fairfield, CT 06430
 Henry M. Noyes, Payne Road, Bethel, CT 06801
 Warwick Potter, 52 Sabrina Road, Wellesley, MA 02181
 Dillon Frost, 7242 Kraft Avenue, North Hollywood, CA 91605

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EARLY ENGLISH HALFPENNIES

Bill Snyder

The first English copper halfpennies were made in London, beginning in 1672. These 17th century pieces are similar in many ways to U.S. large cents. Both are about the same size and weight; both were made with a screw-press (collarlessly, in the case of the halfpennies, until 1775). The various die breaks, die clashes, doubling, the mistakes in die-punching, the major and minor changes in design, etc. help to make both series quite interesting.

The halfpennies of William III (1695-1701) are a case in point. There are three major types:

Type 1 (1695-1698)

Obverse - The ends of the ribbons are completely away from the King's hair.

Reverse - Date in exergue.



Type 2 (1698-1699)

Obverse - Same as on Type 1.

Reverse - Date follows the legend.



Type 3 (1699-1701)

Obverse - The lower ribbon end is partly obscured by the King's hair.

Reverse - Date in exergue; hand on knee.



C.W. Peck's authoritative book ENGLISH COPPER, TIN, AND BRONZE COIN IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM 1558 - 1958, which is loaded with information and good plates, and which costs about \$30., spends little time on the William III halfpennies. A few quotes from this book may give one an idea as to why I like this series:

"Considered as a whole, William III's copper is of poorer quality.....(because) the contractors (used) cheap processes and slipshod workmen."

"Numerous spelling errors due to carelessness or just plain ignorance add a final touch to this rather dismal picture of copper coining at the close of the Seventeenth Century."

What a bonanza for a die variety collector!

We find the king's name (which, in Latin, is supposed to read "GVLIELMVS TERTIVS") sometimes appearing as "GVLILMVS", "GLVIEMVS", "GVLIELMS", or "TERTVS". The die puncher sometimes used little punches meant for smaller coins, alongside of high ones, and he even placed some numbers so high that he had to bend the exergue line to make room for them.

Three collecting avenues are:

- a. A nine-piece date set. Here is Peck's rarity scale for the most common variety of each year:

Scarce - 1696, 1697, 1699 Type 1, and 1700.

Very scarce - 1695 and 1701.

Rare - 1699 Type 2.

Very rare - Both 1698's.

- b. A set of the errors and other die varieties listed by Peck.

- c. A set of the errors and other die varieties not listed by Peck.
(The total mintage appears to have exceeded 30 million.
There are many unlisted varieties available.)

Here are a few examples of different dies:

Large and small O's (coins owned by EACer George Pretsch)



It should be noted that on Type 3 halfpennies, the bottom of Britannia's spear points at the date. EACer Bob Gill, who photographed all these coins, suggested that a progression of the spear moving from left to right be shown. Thus, we have picked out some examples (in both high and low grades) of different spear positions:

1699's



1700's



1701's



In England, these halfpennies of William III are quite scarce, and the Oeck-listed varieties command a high premium. In the United States, however, most dealers selling foreign coins merely sell them as type coins, with no distinction as to date or variety. A realistic asking price would be about \$10. for a coin in Fine.

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THE EARLY CENT REVISION UPDATE - PART 7

Denis W. Loring

Corrections and additions:

- 1793 C-2, S-2: Kagin 5/78:17 is a new 40-coin.
 1798 C-17, NC2: Rarity is R7+; correct Census is 12-8-8-6-5.
 1800 C-3, S-190: Census is 65-60-60-40-40-35.
 1800 C-5, S-192: Census is 65-60-40-35 (4).

1801

- C-1, S-213 R3 Basal \$2.75 65-55-50-45-40-40. 65-Ryder (pvt.); 55-listed; 50-French 259; 45-NN 11/60:399; 40's-Ryder 277, ANS.
- C-2, S-214 R4 Basal \$4.00 60-60-60-50-45-40 (2). 60-Clarke-Payne; 60-REN 528; 60-ANA '76: 353; 50-ANS; 45-Sloss 55; 40's-Dupont 317, HKD 1875.
- C-3, S-215 R5+ Basal \$9.00 60-55-55-35-25-25. 60-Dupont 318; 55-ANS; 55-Clarke; 35-Brand; 25's-listed.
- C-4, NC1 R6+ Basal \$40. 65-35-15-15-12-10 (2). 65-Stack's 2/75: 148; 35-new; 15-new; 15-new; 12-new; 10's-REN 529, new.
- C-5, S-221 R3 Basal \$4.50 65-65-65-60-55-50. 65-new; 65-French's 3/67: 554; 65-Helfenstein 20; 60-REN 534; 55-listed; 50-Mathewson.
- C-6, S-216 R1 Basal \$2.50 70-65-65-60 (4). 70-Stack's 2/75: 149; 65-ANS: 65-new; 60's-HRN 324, REN 530, Johns Hopkins, new.
- C-7, S-217 R7 Basal \$150. 45-40-25-20-15-15-5-4-3. 45-Proskey-Hines; 40-Dupont 321; 25-new; 20-ANS; 15-ANS; 15-listed.
- C-8, S-218 R6 Basal \$35. 30-20-15-12-10 (3). 30-ANS; 20-previously ANS; 15-Pierce; 12-Proskey-Hines; 10's-Dupont 322, REN 531, Ruby 565.
- C-9, S-219 R2+ Basal \$6.00 65-55-55-55-50-50. 65-Proskey-Hines; 55-ANS; 55-Williams-181; 55-REN 532; 50's-Cape Kennedy Metals 7/76: 25, new.
- C-10, NC2 R8 Basal speculative 15-8-7-3. 15-listed; 8-HKD 1885; 7-ANS; 3-new.
- C-11, S-220 R3 Basal \$4.00 50-50-50-45-40-40. 50-REN 533; 50-Clarke-Wurtzbach; 50-new; 45-Stack's 6/77: 37; 40's-Proskey-Hines, Bluestone.

- C-12, S-224 R1 Basal \$2.50 65-60-55-55-50-45 (3+). 65-Ryder (pvt.); 60-Helfenstein; 55-Hall 1466; 55-new; 50-Sawicki; 45's-Cape Kennedy Metals 7/76; 28, REN 538, ANS.
- C-13, NC4 R8 Semi-unique 10-4. The 10 is Stack's 2/76: 59.
- C-14, NC3 R7- Basal \$65. 12-8-8-7-6-5-4-4-3-3. 12-Kagin's 8/64: 202; 8-listed; 8-listed; 7-REN 536; others-new. One 4 is Superior 2/76: 1466.
- C-15, S-222 R1 Basal \$2.50 60-60-55-45-45-40 (2+). 60-Gaskill; 60-REN 535; 55-listed as 50; 45-Gaskill; 45-Sheraton 860; 40's-HKD 1889, Merkin 10/66; 112, probably one or two more.
- C-16, S-223 R1 Basal \$3.50 65-65-60060-55-50 (2). 65-Helfenstein 22; 65-Newcomb 331; 60-REN 537; 60-new; 55-Stack's 12/77: 574; 50's-ANS '64: 85, Stack's 4/77: 937.

(To be continued.)

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A CONTINUATION OF ROD BURRESS' ATTRIBUTION GUIDES OF THE MATRON HEAD VARIETIES OF U.S. LARGE CENTS 1816 - 1835

Instructions for the novice on how to use the attribution guides which are presented in outline form:

When a large cent is being attributed using one of the guides which follows, one must begin at the top of the page and work downward in a process of elimination and selection. Scan from top to bottom reading all major headings. Locate the major heading which your cent belongs to. Then move to the indented sub-headings. Again scan from top to bottom among the subheadings until you find one which describes your cent. Repeat for sub-subheadings and so on until you reach the end of the process where a Newcomb variety number appears to the right of the description.

Occasionally, a Newcomb variety can be identified at once when the major heading is located and there are no sub-headings beneath it. The Newcomb number appears to the right of the description.

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RIM BREAK AT RIGHT OBLVERSE (**SEE NOTE AT BOTTOM)

<u>16 CLOSER THAN 18</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>18 SLIGHTLY CLOSER THAN 16</u>	
PLF BETWEEN NC AND C	1
PLF BETWEEN PC AND NR	2
PLF PR DOUBLE DENTIL ABOVE E (UNITED)	3
PLD HL	5

PLD NC or C

TE BASES ABOUT THICE AS FAR APART AS AT BASES (STATES). TRIPLE DENTIL AT BOTTOM OF REVERSE	6
LEFT EDGE OF CURL SLIGHTLY LEFT OF LEFT EDGE OF UPRIGHT OF 1 THREE LONG DENTILS BETWEEN 18	8
LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER RIGHT EDGE OF UPRIGHT OF 1	2

PLD PC or PCo

PLF NL PLS PR	4
PLF BETWEEN NC AND C PLS NR	1
PLF BETWEEN C AND SPC PLS SPR	7
PLF PR DOUBLE DENTIL ABOVE E (UNITED)	
LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER RIGHT EDGE OF UPRIGHT OF 1	3
LEFT EDGE OF CURL ALMOST OVER LEFT EDGE OF UPRIGHT OF 1 WIDE DATE <u>2</u> ALMOST ROOM FOR ANOTHER 8 BETWEEN EACH NUMERAL	9

*** NOTE - VARIETIES WITH OBLVERSE RIM BREAK ARE DOUBLE REFERENCED.
IF YOU ARE NOT POSITIVE THAT YOU HAVE A RIM BREAK, SKIP
THE RIM BREAK PARAGRAPH.

FIFTEEN STARS BLUNT 1'S IN DATE 16

1 ENTIRELY LEFT OF BUST (HOLD COIN SO FIRST 1 IS UPRIGHT) 11

PLF PC A (STATES) HIGHER THAN ADJACENT 1'S 14

PLF C+ A (STATES) NOT HIGH 15

WIDE DATE WITH 01 FURTHER APART AT TOP THAN IS 10 OR 17 9

PLS BETWEEN SPC AND PC (ALL OTHER REVERSES ARE NR, SPR, OR PR) 11

LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER CENTER OF 7 (OR SLIGHTLY LEFT OF CENTER) 13
(ALL REMAINING VARIETIES HAVE LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER LEFT EDGE OF 7 OR
LEFT EDGE OF CURL UNQUESTIONABLY TO LEFT OF 7)

PLD BETWEEN PC AND NR PLF BETWEEN SPR AND PR 6

0 OPEN AT BOTTOM 3

PLC BETWEEN NR AND R 2

PLC SPC

PLO C PLF BETWEEN C AND SPC 1

PLD NR PLF R

DISTANCE BETWEEN 17 AT TOP IS 1 1/2 TO 2 TIMES THE WIDTH OF
UPRIGHT OF 1 DISTANCE BETWEEN 01 AT TOP IS MUCH CLOSER 8

SPACING BETWEEN 17 AND 01 AT TOP VERY CLOSE
(DISTANCE BETWEEN 17 ABOUT EQUAL TO WIDTH OF UPRIGHT OF 1) 7

PLC NC

10 AT TOP MUCH FURTHER APART THAN 17 AT TOP

PLO BETWEEN NR AND R PLS PR (FAR PAST RIGHT) 10

PLD PC PLS SPR 12

CLOSE DATE 10 AT TOP NO FURTHER APART THAN 17 AT TOP

POINT OF LEAF UNDER SECOND T IN STATES IS TO LEFT OF
TIP OF RIGHT FOOT OF T PLS SPR 17

POINT OF LEAF UNDER SECOND T IN STATES IS SLIGHTLY RIGHT
OF TIP OF RIGHT FOOT OF T A (STATES) SLIGHTLY HIGH 17

STRONG REVERSE OBTUSION
LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER RIGHT EDGE OF UPRIGHT OF 1 4

NEAR REVERSE DENTILS - ALL DENTILS NEARLY INVISIBLE
LEFT EDGE OF CURL TO RIGHT OF RIGHT EDGE OF 1 5

PLF SPR (NO OTHER REVERSE HAS LEAF POINT BEYOND NR) 2

PLS FPR (FAR PAST RIGHT - NEARLY HALFWAY BETWEEN S AND O) 7

S

>

O

PLS SPR

PLC NR PLF PC 6

PLC C PLF C OR BETWEEN C AND SPC

LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER CENTER OF 2 5

LEFT EDGE OF CURL BETWEEN INNER AND OUTER CURVES OF 2 4

PLS NR (LEAF POINT SLIGHTLY TO LEFT OF RIGHT EDGE OF S)

PLC BETWEEN NC AND C PLD BETWEEN C AND SPC
LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER CENTER OF 2 10

PLC SPC PLD BETWEEN SPC AND PC
LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER INNER CURVE OF 2 12

PLS SPC

PLD NC (JUST A HAIR TO RIGHT OF RIGHT EDGE OF UPRIGHT)
DENTIL PERFECTLY CENTERED ABOVE I (AMERICA)

LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER INNER CURVE OF 2
BASE OF T FAR BELOW BASE OF R (LIBERTY) 8

LEFT EDGE OF CURL OVER CENTER OF 2
22 SLIGHTLY BELOW 18 9

PLD SPC 02 AND 22 VERY CLOSE (DISTANCE BETWEEN 02 AND 22 IS
APPROX EQUAL TO 1/4 THE WIDTH OF UPRIGHT OF 1) 1

PLD C DISTANCE BETWEEN 18, 02, AND 22 PROGRESSIVELY CLOSER
18 FAR APART 02 CLOSER 22 VERY CLOSE (DISTANCE BETWEEN 22
IS LESS THAN WIDTH OF UPRIGHT OF 1) 3

PLD C 6TH STAR POINT AIMS TO LEFT OF CENTER OF A DENTIL
NO BASE LINE UNDER BEA
TIP OF LEFT BASE OF 1 ABOUT OVER LEFT EDGE OF A DENTIL 13

PLD C 6TH STAR POINT AIMS TO RIGHT OF CENTER OF A DENTIL
WITH BASE LINE UNDER BEA
TIP OF LEFT BASE OF 1 ABOUT OVER RIGHT EDGE OF A DENTIL 11

OVERDATE - LUMP ON BACK OF 4 (**SEE NOTE AT BOTTOM)

PLC BETWEEN NC AND C 5

PLC BETWEEN PC AND NR 1

PLC BETWEEN NC AND C OR C

PLS NR OVERDATE - LUMP ON BACK OF 4 5

PLS SPR 2

PLC BETWEEN PC AND NR OR R

82 VERY CLOSE (DISTANCE BETWEEN 82 AT TOP IS APPROX $\frac{1}{2}$ THE WIDTH OF UPRIGHT OF 1) OVERDATE - LUMP ON BACK OF 4 1

82 APART $1\frac{1}{2}$ TO 2 TIMES THE WIDTH OF UPRIGHT OF 1

E

BERRY ALMOST CENTERED UNDER UPRIGHT OF E (UNITED) ° PLC R 4

BERRY UNDER LEFT EDGE OF LEFT STAND OF E PLC NR **E** 3

0

**** NOTE -- OVERDATES N1 AND N5 ARE DOUBLE REFERENCED. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE YOU HAVE AN OVERDATE, SKIP THE OVERDATE PARAGRAPH.

PLF NC PLS SPC 6TH STAR POINT AIMS TO RIGHT OF CORONET POINT
 1ST STAR AND 13TH STAR BOTH VERY FAR FROM DATE 6

PLF NC PLS PC 6TH STAR POINT AIMS AT CORONET POINT
 1ST STAR CONSIDERABLY CLOSER TO DATE THAN IS 13TH STAR 10

PLF C PLS SPR 3

PLF SPC PLS SPC 4

PLF NR OF R

PLD SPC 8

PLD BETWEEN PC AND NR

10TH BERRY UNDER RIGHT EDGE OF LEFT UPRIGHT OF M (AMERICA) ° 9

10TH BERRY UNDER TIP OF LEFT FOOT OF LEFT UPRIGHT OF M 1

PLF SPR OF BETWEEN SPR AND PR

DISTANCE BETWEEN 18 AND 82 AT THEIR TOPS IS NEARLY EQUAL 2

18 MUCH FURTHER APART THAN 82 7

Whenever there is a 50 - 50 chance of something happening, nine times out of
 ten it will THE RAT FINK.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Readers of PENNY-WISE may recall that an issue of several years ago (Vol. 6, page 169, 1972) contained a rather remarkable narrative by Doug Smith, recounting how, in his own words, he acquired "vast numbers of unbelievably beautiful and incomparably rare large cents" from a giant rabbit by the name of Weirdo. However, Doug had really only just begun to tap the illimitable resources of this veritable mother lode of unsurpassable super-cents, when Weirdo suddenly left for an uncharted island in the South Indian Ocean; and though Doug felt he might some day return, as the months and years went by without word from or of the large rabbit, his disappearance appeared to be permanent.

Now, however, in as dramatic a fashion as his first materialization, Weirdo has re-entered Doug's life, and I append the latter's recent account thereof. But first, for PENNY-WISE readers who may have missed it, the original narrative, introducing Weirdo, is reprinted:

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HOW I GOT MY AU55 STARRED REVERSE, MY MS70 S-217, AND SUNDRY OTHERS OF SIMILAR DESIRABILITY

C. Douglas Smith

The other night there was a loud thump at the door of my apartment. The thumping continued; and though I didn't really have the courage, my curiosity got the better of me and I opened the door. A large, well-stuffed rabbit with his back to me was in the act of delivering yet another thump on the door with his tail, and I realized this was his method of seeking admittance. When the rabbit turned around, I saw that one of his front teeth was longer than the rest and protruded below his upper lip, giving him a rather distinctive appearance. "Hello," he said, "My name is Weirdo, and I collect Bugs Bunny half dollars. Do you have any to trade or sell?"

I was a bit taken aback by this rather bizarre visitor and the nature of his apparent hangup. However, he was impeccably, if somewhat flamboyantly, attired in spotless fawn-colored spats, perfectly creased striped trousers, an immaculately tailored frockcoat, high wing collar with silk cravat pierced by a huge emerald stickpin, and gleaming top hat. His left hand carried a bulky suitcase, his right twirled a gold-tipped malacca cane. His manner was totally disarming; he seemed to be sincere; and he was, after all, a fellow collector. So I said, "Hop in, friend Weirdo, and I will see what I can dig up for you. What do you have to trade?"

Well, that was the start of a friendship as beautiful as it was improbable. Weirdo had heard I was an avid large cent collector; and in the course of his worldwide travels looking for Bugs Bunny halves (I soon found he had an over-mastering and almost uncontrollable passion for them), had picked up an amazing assortment of really choice large cents, and not a few finest knowns, some in undreamed-of condition. He seemed to have limitless funds and never hesitated to buy whole collections just to get a few mint state Bugs Bunnies. When I

quizzed him as to the apparent irrationality of this procedure, pointing out it would be much easier and vastly more economical to advertise for them and in that way not have to burden himself with other coins, he told me it had not taken long for the dealers (he gnashed his rather prominent incisors as he pronounced that word) to find out what he was looking for, and then they all refused to sell him any Bugs Bunnies unless he took their miscellaneous junk in the deal as well. But when they ran out of junk they were forced to sell him mediocre material, vast numbers of incomparably beautiful and unbelievably rare large cents. These he merrily handed over to me by the basketful, while I kept plying him with roll upon roll of mint state Bugs Bunnies. I should explain that back in 1955, for some unaccountable reason, I had bought several thousand rolls of this rather speculative item - knowing at the time that it figured to be a poor investment and not really being able to understand why I was doing so.

To make a long story short, Weirido stayed at my apartment for several weeks while we completed our trading. At first I thought he might pose problems, as I had never traded coins with a rabbit, let alone never having had one as a house guest. However, he was perfectly content to live on carrots and ice cream, which he would gulp down a gallon at a time. He had simple (simply unpredictable) tastes, often going off on the wildest tangents; but his personality was steady and easy-going, perfectly offsetting my own unstable nature and well-known hair-trigger temper. Although my pad was heavily stocked with booze, beds, and blondes, Weirido eschewed the creature comforts, preferring to sit up all night under a goose-neck lamp studying what he termed the "infinite" die progressions of the Bugs Bunny obverse. He confided to me that he has decided to publish at his own expense a 300-volume summary of his completed findings. It will be on India paper, with 88,000 color plates. The initial printing will be one hundred million sets, the first million to be collectors' items which Weirido will give away to his friends and admirers. Each set in the latter category will be individually numbered, autographed by the author, and bound in pure rabbit skin with gold stamping. He has promised me set No. 999,997.

But one morning I work up and found Weirido gone. He left a note saying that since I had traded him all my rolls of Bugs Bunnies, he felt he would be neglecting his life's work, as well as imposing upon my hospitality, by remaining longer. Also, he had heard an unconfirmed rumor of a small hoard of Bugs Bunnies on an uncharted island in the south Indian Ocean, and could not rest till he had hired a yacht, found the island, and established or disproved the rumor's veracity.

So Weirido vanished from my life as suddenly as he had entered it. I must admit that I had grown rather fond of the little tyke. I may never hear from him again, but somehow I think he will return. He did promise me an S-218 to perfectly match the blazing red MS70 S-217 he traded me for fifteen rolls of Bugs Bunnies; and he did say he had an S-178 with a high mirror surface which was at least MS65. And I remember even now the faraway look in his big pink eyes as he handed me what immediately became the gem of my collection - an AU55 Starred Reverse, every star needle-sharp. He said to me at the time, "You know, I've got a much better one than this somewhere, and some day I'll find it for you. Then you can unload this piece of junk." That is why you may have heard I am feverishly converting all my liquid and frozen assets into Bugs Bunnies. Some day there may come another loud thump at the door of my apartment, and I must, repeat must, be ready.

* * * * *

(End of Original Manuscript)

HOW I GOT MY MS70 STARRED REVERSE, MY MS70 S-218,
MY HIGH MIRROR SURFACE MS65+ S-178, AND SUNDRY OTHERS
OF SIMILAR DESIRABILITY

C. Douglas Smith

Thump, thump, thump! Although it was 3:20 in the A.M., I knew as I sprang out of bed and threaded my way through the cartons of Bugs Bunny halves stacked up to the ceiling on every side, that Weirido had returned!

Breathlessly, I opened the door, to find it was indeed the giant rabbit from whom I had acquired so many cornerstones of my collection. As on my very first view of him, Weirido's back was toward me, his enormous fluffy white tail poised to deliver another resounding thump on the door. Despite the passage of the intervening years, his appearance was unaltered; and he still affected the same resplendent raiment, imparting to me a remarkable sense of déjà vu.

"What are all these cartons doing, stacked to the ceiling - are you moving?", he cried. When I explained that my impoverished appearance and the squalor of my once immaculate apartment were due to the fact that, since the very day of his departure, and without knowing whether he would ever return, I had expended my entire fortune and had borrowed to the hilt in order to accumulate for him the countless thousands of mint state Bugs Bunny halves stored in the cartons engulfing us on every side, two large tears splashed down from the big pink eyes of my furry friend. Tenderly placing his perfectly manicured paw on my shoulder he said, "Never you mind, my dear chap, your years of unstinting sacrifice in my behalf will soon be rewarded beyond your wildest dreams. But now let me tell you what's been happening to me!"

We talked through the rest of the night and well into the new day as Weirido's amazing story unfolded. Yes, Virginia, the uncharted island in the South Indian Ocean, for which he had so precipitately departed years before, really existed, and did indeed contain vast quantities of Bugs Bunny halves. Upon arriving on the coast of the Indian Ocean, Weirido had hired a yacht; and, by criss-crossing the most likely areas in which the island was rumored to be located, finally managed to reach it. The island was protected by a force field which rendered it invisible, hence uncharted. Weirido, however, bumped against the force field, quickly sized up the situation, and breached entry by repeated thumps with his powerful tail. He found the interior to be under the absolute hegemony of a mad scientific genius named Odriew, who had constructed the force field and had made the island his larger-than-life research laboratory. By singular coincidence, Odriew's one claim to sanity was that he was an advanced and tremendously enthusiastic die variety and die state collector, with two specialties - United States large cents and Bugs Bunny halves. After years of painstaking experimentation, Odriew had discovered how to produce, from a specimen struck from the original dies, no matter how worn that specimen might be, a perfect mint state specimen! Incredible though this may seem, a MS70 coin could thus be produced from a Basal State-1 example. After that, Odriew invented an equally remarkable process by which, from a specimen of any coin in any condition or die state, it was possible to reproduce, in full mint state, any combination of die break variations occurring at any time during the marriage of the dies

involved – including the initial specimen struck from perfect dies! "Q.E.D.", postulated Weirido, "Odriew's large cent collecting capabilities are only limited by the number of die varieties he possesses. Attainment of the hitherto impossible dual goal – a MS70 specimen of every known variety in every state of the dies which struck it – will be automatic when Odriew secures a die variety specimen of every collectible and non-collectible, regardless of condition or die state."

These, and other mind-boggling achievements and inventions of the mad genius of the island were matter-of-factly related to me by the oversized rabbit as the hours slipped by like minutes. When Weirido reached the end of his incredible recital, he said, gaze slightly averted, "Dear friend, now at last you know why I stayed on Odriew's island all these years. In my place, would you have not done so, too? How could I resist the opportunity of viewing all these wonders, learning at the feet of the master how to produce a MS70 coin from a Basal State specimen, and improving my own collection of Bugs Bunny halves to rank second only to that of Odriew himself?"

"Of course, Weirido," I replied, "it was a truly unforgettable experience, such as happened to no other rabbit (I almost said 'human being'), and I do indeed share your happiness in it, and in the joy of upgrading your collection to that of second finest in the world. But why didn't you let me know you were OK, and where you were, so that I wouldn't have worried about you?"

Weirido then explained that Odriew desired no one to know of the existence of the island fortress-laboratory, hence the erection of the force field which rendered the island invisible and impenetrable till Weirido came along. Although Odriew treated Weirido with the soul of courtesy, both as a new-found friend and as a fellow-collector, after Weirido's arrival the force field was strengthened to absolute impenetrability, even to Weirido's tail. This, of course, precluded all communication with the outside world, and totally accounted for my not having heard from my flop-eared friend.

"OK, Weirido," I said, "you're off the hook, I get the picture, but what's all this jazz about rewarding me beyond my wildest dreams?" With a dazzling smile which displayed his enormous incisors to their fullest, my unpredictable colleague flipped a glistening coin toward me. Lunging desperately, thanks to the reflexes developed to supersonic speed by years of grabbing for large cents in the air when they slipped from my fingers, I managed to interrupt its gleaming arc just short of the tiled floor. I held a full blazing red, needle-sharp, perfectly centered, MS70 Starred Reverse!!! Head swimming, I reeled a mist gathering before my eyes. In the distant background, I heard Weirido intoning, "How's that for openers? It'll replace your AU55 space-filler, which you can give back to me for a pocket piece."

Well, during the three weeks which followed, we indulged ourselves in a virtually non-stop trading orgy. Weirido's suitcase, bulky as ever, proved to be stuffed to the brim with MS65 and MS70 large cents, common, rare, and non-collectible alike. Among these glittering gems – too numerous to list here, most of such overwhelming, coruscating beauty as to beggar description – were the high mirror surface MS65+ S-178 that Weirido had mentioned at our first

meeting; the blazing red MS70 S-218 he had promised me as a perfect match for the blazing red S-217 which he had traded me for fifteen rolls of Bugs Bunnies; and a complete MS70 set of all die state progressions resulting from the marriage of Obverse 15 with Reverses Q and R of 1803, a.k.a. S-264 and S-265.

We also spent many interesting hours of discussing the enigma of Odriew - what was known of his origins, his background, early life, education, habits and hangups, the nature and extent of his collections, his large cent want list, and what kind of a guy he was generally. Speculating, analyzing, and marvelling at the whole fantastic setup, we finally decided what should be done.

So now, as in my original narrative, I must again make a long story short - not only to conserve valuable space in PENNY-WISE, but because Weirdo and I are leaving in a half an hour for - you guessed it, Virginia, a certain uncharted island in the South Indian Ocean! I must see for myself this wonder isle, meet its mad master, inspect his collection, observe and learn his minting methods - and, whatever the cost, return to the real world with my own collection upgraded to a matchless array of MS70's of EVERY VARIETY AND DIE STATE! Dazzling vistas dance in my fevered brain; opportunity, uncharacteristically, beats down the door with thunderous knocks. Destiny's call is clarton, clear-cut, compelling! Who am I to say her nay?

* * * * *

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* * * * *

COIN COLLECTION BURGLARIZED

The theft of a coin collection occurred from a residence in Dennisport, Massachusetts on November 7, 1979.

The most notable item taken was a large cent collection which included: 21 early date cents, 1796-1814, attributed according to Sheldon; a nearly complete set of Matron Head cents, 1816-1835 (183 pieces), attributed according to Newcomb by die state and variety including the 1818 N-4a (31 known), 1822 N-9b (26 known), 1824 N-5 (40-50 known), 1827 N-10a (23 known), 1828 N-12a (36 known), 1831 N-14 (36-42 known), 1835 N-4 (33 known), 1835 N-10 (38 known), 1835 N-18 (20 known); and a late date set, 1836-1857 (52 pieces), largely attributed and representing all dates and major varieties. All the large cents were in 2x2 envelopes annotated with variety, die state, rarity, grade, comments, and pedigree.

Other items stolen included type coins: 1787 Massachusetts cent, 1890 Indian Head cent MS60, 1864 2-cent piece MS60, 1867 Shield nickel with rays, 1869 Shield nickel, 1856 half dime, 1853 dime with arrows, 1853 quarter with arrows and rays, 1876 quarter, 1932 quarter MS60, 1814 half dollar E over A, 1871 half, 1944 half, 1945 half, 1964 half MS65, 1970-D half MS60, 1892 dollar, 3 ancient coins, plus complete sets in Harco folders of Lincoln cents (with 1922-P), Jefferson nickels, Roosevelt dimes; complete sets in Whitman folders of Lincoln cents, Jefferson nickels, Kennedy halves; bulk lots in 2x2 folders of 211 Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents (with 1877), several hundred Buffalo nickels (all dates and mint marks), Lincoln cents, Liberty nickels, Jefferson nickels; a large lot of foreign coins and bills, variously in 26 folders, a plastic bag, and a large envelope; uncirculated roll of 1947-D Lincoln cents, 1978 proof set, 5 uncirculated two dollar bills, silver certificate dollar, envelope of error coins, envelope of silver coins, tokens, and wooden coins, and an uncirculated Canadian Centennial set.

Although the prime suspects have been apprehended, no trace of the coins has been found. The coins may have been sold locally on Cape Cod or somewhere along the suspects' path ending in Virginia. It is believed that goods were sold in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C.

Any one with any knowledge of the whereabouts of any of this collection, please contact the owner EACer James E. Coffey at (617) 394-4615 or (617) 771-0661 or contact the Dennisport police at (617) 394-1313.

* * * * *

ANY ONE LOSE A COAT AT THE GARRETT SALE?

Denis Loring reports that some one left a coat in his hotel room during the Garrett sale. The coat is a size 36 short, 3/4 length, black, with a zip-out fur lining. Denis found the coat too small for him. If you are the loser, contact Denis at P. O. Box 161, Back Bay Annex, Boston, Mass. 02117.

* * * * *

CENTS AND NONSENSE

William R. T. Smith

1. The well-publicized adventures of Tom Morley in New York City after the Johns Hopkins sale give me a chance to remind us all of several security measures:

a. Don't carry around coins unless you have to do so. Have them sent registered mail if possible. Keep them at the bank in a vault. If you like to take them out of the bank vault, consider insuring them.

b. If you must carry coins with you, such as to an ANA convention, maintain physical contact with them at all times. For a small number of coins, that means holding them in one hand or stuffing them into a pocket so that you can feel them. For a larger number of coins, keep them in a briefcase and hold on to the briefcase at all times. If you sit down, hold the briefcase on your lap or set it down between your legs so that you can feel it.

2. We were all amazed at the prices realized at the Hopkins sale. The buyer had little going for him and pretty much everything against him: Bowers and Ruddy's record for auction results, New York City, the Hopkins pedigree, the publicity for the sale, and even the auctioneer, George Bennett, who is tops. There are indications already that prices are returning quickly to their previous levels. If you are tempted to invest heavily after the Hopkins sale, try to ignore the prices realized there. According to one report, at least one buyer/investor encountered at the sale has backed way off from the prices paid there.

3. The Hopkins sale also brought the first really significant entry of investment money into the early coppers market. Reportedly, some of it was uninformed investment money.

4. Don't forget Bill Noyes and the EAC auction. Don't forget to make plans to attend the EAC convention. Don't forget to register for the EAC convention. Don't forget to pay your 1980 dues.

5. If you would like to participate on the nominating committee or would like to suggest nominations (possibly yourself) to the committee, please contact me: William R. T. Smith, P.O. Box 514, Wilmette, IL 60091.

* * * * *

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* * * * *

EDITOR'S NOTE:

On Thursday, November 28, 1979, EACer Tom Morley purchased \$33,100. worth of large cents at the Bowers and Ruddy sale of the Garrett (Johns Hopkins) collection. When he arrived at the airport for his return trip to Cocoa, Florida, he inadvertently left his purchase in the back seat of the taxi-cab. As soon as he was aware of his loss, he began a frantic search to recover his coins. The incident received wide attention in the news media - articles appeared in all the major New York City newspapers, Tom appeared on NBC's TV News, bulletins were carried on WINS and other NYC radio stations, and press releases to newspapers across the country were sent by various wire services. On Saturday, December 1, Tom returned home, quite disconsolate at still not having gotten back his coins. While he was en route, the New York City cab driver returned the coins to Bowers and Ruddy, who in turn notified Iris Morley, Tom's wife, of the recovery. P-W thought that you would like to hear the whole story from Tom Morley, who was kind enough to tell it as it happened. Here it is:

HOPPING OF HOPKINS COINS - THE WAY IT REALLY WAS

Tom Morley

After picking up the 14 lots which I purchased at Bowers & Ruddy's Hopkins sale, I immediately put them in a small cardboard box and slipped the box in my coat pocket, flagged down a cab, and my brother and I headed for Kennedy Airport. On the way, I began transferring them from the yellow flips into the safer Hanson pouches which I had ready in small brown envelopes.

The taxi driver was in a hurry. He asked if we cared if he stopped to gas up. And based on the speed which he took us to the airport, we figured that we must be his last fare for the day. (Later, we found out that we were right.) But, because of the excitement of buying the coins, we did not notice the cab driver's name or number.

We arrived at the National Air Terminal at Kennedy; and, as I was paying the driver, a redcap reached his hand into the cab to take our bags. After constant hassling this way for the past three days, my brother finally was irritated enough to say to the redcap, "Hey, keep your hands off my bags." A minor altercation ensued, and about eight seconds must have passed while I tried to separate the two. Nothing really serious happened, but the distraction was just long enough to break my concentration. As a result, the cab pulled away before I got all my belongings completely out of the back seat. The cabbie pulled quickly down the ramp, so much so that we couldn't make out his license number.

When panic sets in, one does things irrationally. I immediately called New York City's Taxi and Limousine Commission to report what had happened. They asked for his name or number, and when I told them that we did not know it, they said we would just have to wait until the cabbie turned them in. (You've got to be kidding!)

We immediately notified the Port Authority Police at the airport; and with my brother going in one direction in a police car and me in the other in another

taxicab, we searched frantically for 20 minutes at all the terminals to see if the cabbie was waiting somewhere to pick up another fare. He wasn't - thus confirming our thoughts that we were his last fare of the day. We also figured out that he was a private operator, which he was.

Bearing these things in mind, we knew that we had to reach him before the next morning - otherwise, another fare might find the coins in the box and keep them.

We knew that our chances were good if the cabbie found them.

We then cancelled our flight home, and headed at dusk back into the city. We went immediately to the St. Moritz Hotel where the auction was being held, and we reported the loss to Bower & Ruddy's Security Representatives.

Enter Bob Brueggerman, Head Security for Mandel, the firm hired by Bowers & Ruddy to provide security for the sale.

Bob was the first person who actually tried to help us. The New York City Police Department didn't help us at all. The NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission said that we'd have to wait, etc., but we were fighting time and New York City seemed to have closed down.

Bob Brueggerman made a couple of calls to contacts within the city, but to no avail. He then said: "Are you willing to try something far out?" I said: "I'll try anything at this point." He then told me that he had a forensic hypnotist on the staff by the name of Perry Kaufman, and he suggested that I be hypnotized to try and recall the cab driver's name and number. Kaufman couldn't arrive for several hours, but we made the arrangements. (Later in the week, Kaufman was on TV's 20-20 show, deciphering the conditions of the Iran tape interview of a hostage.)

Being a media man, I then contacted all the available news media for help - maybe we could reach the cabbie by radio, TV, or newspaper. Everyone possible was notified. NBC came to our hotel room and I did a live video with Chauncey Howell. WINS, a radio station, taped me on the telephone and broadcast it every hour. The DAILY NEWS, the POST, the TIMES - all ran stories the next morning. The Associated Press finally picked up the story, and that's how it broke nationwide.

Next, Perry Kaufman with an assistant arrived to put me under hypnosis. I informed them that I didn't think that I was a good prospect. Perry said that if I would cooperate, he would get me under. I said that I would do my best - and then the long process started. I was supposed to relax. (Are you kidding?) After an hour and a half (it seemed like 10 minutes to me), he finally got me under. We came up with a name and a number.

The next morning, we went to Wall Street and the NYC Bureau of Records. The cabbie's name and number were quickly looked up - however, it was the driver who let us out at the St. Moritz Hotel, just before the cabbie who picked us up for the airport. Fortunately, we had pieced together about eight other names under hypnosis, and one of them almost fit perfectly. Unfortunately for us, the two drivers had extremely similar names. We spent about six hours at

the Records Bureau, until everything started to look alike, even the drivers' pictures.

Totally exhausted, we went back to our hotel room. The media blitz had been working from about 20 hours by this time, so we figured that we should hear something by 6 P.M. that Friday - that if we didn't hear by then, our chances for recovery of the coins were getting very slim. Everything was closing down anyway for the weekend, and it would take us another two or three days to smoke out the driver. We had eliminated about 40,000 cab drivers by that time, with another 10 or 15 thousand still to go. We planned to go home for the weekend and getting back to New York City on Monday.

We headed for Kennedy Airport and a flight that we had been confirmed for. However, the traffic in Manhattan was so bad that Friday night that we were only passing LaGuardia Airport when our flight was scheduled to take off. So we had the driver drop us at LaGuardia - we went on standby for several hours, but still no flight. Finally, about 4 minutes before 10 P.M., I decided to call Security at the St. Moritz Hotel to see if anything new had happened. They said "no". At 10 P.M., unbeknown to us, the cab driver whom we had been looking for called the St. Moritz Hotel, but was put 'on hold'. (We didn't find out about this until we were back in Cocoa, Florida the next morning.) The cab driver became impatient after waiting for a while, so he and his son decided to take the coins down to the St. Moritz Hotel right then and there. Arriving there about 10:30 P.M., the cabbie turned over the coins to Bob Brueggerman. The auction for the rest of the sale by Bower & Ruddy was still going on. Bob took the cab driver, Michael Konaplanik, downstairs to the auction, introduced him to the bidders, and told them that Mike had just returned the lost coins. Mike received a standing ovation, and he shook so many hands, he thought his arm was going to drop off.

It seems that the cabbie had found the coins on Friday morning while he was cleaning up his cab before starting out for the day. He kept them that day to see what was going to break. His son saw the news article about the coins in the New York POST that evening, showed it to his Dad, and he said: "Hey, that's me!". This was at 6 P.M. Later that evening, after discussing what would be the best way to return the coins, he called the St. Moritz Hotel at 10 P.M. The next day when I called the cabbie, I asked him why he took so long in returning them. He said that the POST article had mentioned that the coins should be turned in to the nearest precinct of the New York City Police Department. He was concerned that I might never get them back that way, so he decided to take the other option and turn them into Security at the St. Moritz Hotel.

The media blitz had paid off! We had decided in the beginning to tell the worth of the coins so that they couldn't be fenced very easily and we decided not to tell what the amount of the reward was (reverse psychology).

We were mostly concerned that someone other than the driver would find the coins first, so all of our media appeals were slanted in that direction. If the cab driver had been dishonest, we would have had him anyway, and he would have had a lot of explaining to do - as we were prepared to subpoena his logs, etc. But we knew from what we could recall of this driver that he seemed very nice and honest. My last interview before we left Manhattan was with the

Associated Press, and I had stated at that time: "If the cabbie finds the coins, I'll get them back."

One disturbing thing happened which I think should be noted. When I called the New York City Police Department to find out where I could call over the week-end if the coins were found, I was told by the dispatcher to call Central Lost and Found. She cautioned me not to mention the value of the coins when calling. I asked her why, and she said: "You want to get them back, don't you?"

It should also be stated here that the security firm hired by Bob Brueggerman, went above and beyond the call of duty in assisting me. Bowers & Ruddy's staff also were extremely helpful and understanding.

A word of caution! Don't allow yourself to be distracted for any reason whatsoever when transporting your coins. If you think that it could never happen to you, then think again! - because I never thought it could happen to me.

The reward has been sent - and Michael Konaplanik of Staten Island, have another great 60 years!!!

* * * * *

CAN ANYBODY HELP?

Herb Silberman recently received a letter from a lady in Alabama, asking his help in identifying a Washington piece. She had been unable to find any coin dealer who could identify the piece for her, and she was not able to locate it in any reference books to which she had access. She thought that the piece might have been struck at the Morristown mint. Although she included snapshots of both the obverse and the reverse, the pictures are too small and too vague to be reproduced here.

She described the piece as being a little bit smaller and not as thick as a U.S. large cent, and it seems to be struck on a copper, brass, or bronze planchet. No date is visible. The obverse contains the head and shoulders of Washington, with his face turned slightly left. Around the bust are the letters GENERAL WASHINGTON. The reverse contains an eagle, also facing left, and around the edge is a Latin inscription which she has been told translates as "In Unity Strength". The reverse, especially the eagle, appears to resemble the reverse of a half dime, capped bust type of 1829-37, or of a dime, capped bust type of 1809-37.

If you can identify the piece from the above description or can furnish any information regarding it, please communicate with the Editor, Dr. Warren A. Lapp, 731 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

* * * * *

JON HANSON Box 5499, Beverly Hills, California, 90210 or
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NY 10020

WANTED: United States half cents, including: Finest Knowns, extreme rarities, high Condition Census specimens, true mint. State examples prior to 1809, and an 1811 in GEN or true Unc. All correspondence cheerfully answered. Thank you.

* * * * *

THE GARRETT SALE FROM THE 37TH ROW

Tom Morley

There'll never be another one like it
It made average collectors wince with pain
It challenged record prices on every lot, and it won
It exhausted bank accounts around the country
It caused coin dealers to immediately re-evaluate their stock
It made some serious collectors consider quitting the hobby
Why?

First of all, the sale of the Garrett collection received more publicity than I can remember of any sale. Secondly, it was a once-in-a-lifetime chance for collectors. Thirdly, with the unstable dollar, inflation at 13 per cent and still rising, the Iran crisis, the recent unbelievable climb of silver, the exceedingly high prime interest rate, and real estate values soaring everywhere, the timing of the dispersal was perfect perfect for every one except the ardent collector with a middle class income or lower. Fourthly, the coins were magnificent, and congratulations are in order to Bowers and Ruddy for the conservative grading of the copper (also, thanks to Del Bland, Denis Loring, and John Wright).

It didn't matter what the Red Book said, or Trends, or the Gray Sheet. It didn't matter that the census used was from 1958. It didn't matter that you felt like a fool bidding 'triple book' to acquire 'your' pieces. And it didn't matter that in many cases a more complete pedigree was overlooked.

Why?

Because it was an event - history in the making - it was also a sideshow for the curious, the uninformed, the opportunistic, and the dreamers. One couldn't help but feel the presence of every known collector of large cents in that cabinet in the sky looking in to make sure that he wasn't going to miss anything!

Here were a group of coins which hadn't seen the light of day to collectors for a century. It took a wealthy railroad man (the only biggie of the day in transportation) to even lay the groundwork of one of America's truly great collections. Our great grandfathers were toiling laboriously 60 hours a week to break bread during that time, and a \$. to \$10. weekly paycheck really couldn't consider putting away a coin which could really be called decent.

And there it was! Ready for any one who had the money, or the guts, to pick away at it. And when would the next one be if you couldn't get 'in' on this one? The Carnegie collection will remain intact - the voters saw to that. The Starr estate? Any one's guess. Another Oswald find? Are you kidding? No this was it swim with it or sink. Your only choice was to chew yourself out for not buying anything, or chew yourself out for paying too much and that was really the only choice which legitimate collectors had. Oh, make no mistake about it, the speculators were there. They were there in full force. Their total disorganized bidding really showed. In most cases, they didn't know what they were doing but they didn't care the portfolio was waiting!

The dealers? They were there too. Most legitimate dealers were awed also. But there were those who bought anyway, jacked up the prices and grades, and are now starting to offer them without mention of pedigree.

Where did this leave the average collector in EAC? Nowhere - that's where!! EAC members were successful bidders in only a few isolated instances. Count the number of digits on your body, divide by two, and you've got it!

So where do we go from here?

The big dealers have already started repricing their large cents, especially the choice stuff. I went back to one of New York's biggest the day after the auction, and I found several coins that I had come back to buy had already been raised over a thousand dollars more.

The people who have nice collections will hold on to them longer.

The current dollar crisis shows no signs of let-up.

Ted Kennedy still plans on running.

Gas is going to become a bigger problem than any of us realize.

So what does a legitimate collector do?

Do we swim with it and eventually get used to living with it?

Do we fight it by not buying anything else?

Do we sell out and take up skin-diving?

Or do we close our eyes and hope it all goes away?

Not really very good choices.

But the time for copper has come. It's been a long time in coming. It has been over-due. Really now a 1793 Chain for \$115,000.? A 1794 in barely a 60-grade for \$17,000.? An average Unc. 1803 for \$11,500.? An 1847 MS67 for \$10,000.? Really you've got to be kidding. It didn't really happen, did it? Pinch me! Next thing I know, I'll be dreaming of taxicabs.

But it did happen, and the world of copper will never be the same. Oh prices won't hold that high for awhile. Sure, you'll pay a lot more than you have been accustomed to paying but the seed has been planted. It will take just a little more water and sunshine (or should we call it greenbacks and information?), and before you know it, we'll all be priced right out of the market.

Too bad so much money is controlled by so few. And those few, in most cases, could give a damn less about variety, rarity, or die state. Oh, there are those among us who do care - don't get me wrong. But even they have to tiptoe around us so we really don't know what's happening.

Unfortunately, even the low grade collector is affected - because, as the biggies go, it filters down to the culls: 1794 VF20 and porous at \$600.; 1794 VF35 recolored at \$1,900. - and on and on.

But let's look at the only real plus side the rest of the world is finally learning what we in EAC have known for a long time early American copper is where it's at for serious collectors. Now it's becoming where it's at for serious investors. Dealers will no longer treat us like the stepchildren of the hobby. Our own holdings have appreciated greatly! And crude old Miss Liberty, after 186 years, can take her biggest bow and it's long over due!!

* * * * *

BIDS FOR THE GARRETT COLLECTION SALE FOR JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY, PART I, November 28-29, 1979

Del Bland for half cents and large cent LD's
Denis Loring for large cents ED's

Half Cents:

Lot	BID		Year	Variety	Grade
	Opening	Final			
1.	\$6,000.	\$10,000.	1793	G1, C2	EF45
2.	700.	1,400.	1794	G4, C4	VF30
3.	3,000.	30,000.	1795	G1, C1	MS65
4.	1,500.	2,400.	1795	G5, C6a	EF45
5.	8,000.	14,000.	1796	G1, C2	EF40
6.	3,400.	14,000.	1797	G3, C2	AU55
7.	1,200.	2,400.	1797	G4, C1	AU50
8.	1,500.	4,600.	1800	G1, C1	MS65
9.	650.	1,300.	1802	G1, C2	VF20
10.	500.	1,600.	1803	G2, C1	AU55
11.	370.	420.	1804	G2, C3	AU50
12.	108.	160.	1804	G5, C9	EF40
13.	245.	600.	1805	G1, C1	AU55
14.	50.	110.	1805	G2, C4	F12
15.	450.	1,800.	1806	G1, C1	MS60
16.	2,500.	4,600.	1806	G3, C4	MS60
17.	165.	290.	1807	G1, C1	EF45
18.	95.	140.	1808	G2, C3	VF30
19.	400.	2,100.	1809	G2, C6	MS63
20.	490.	800.	1810	G1, C1	AU55
21.	425.	850.	1811	G2, C1	VF20
22.	175.	185.	1825	G1, C2	AU55
23.	260.	275.	1826	G2, C2	AU55
24.	375.	1,400.	1828	G1, C2	MS63
25.	350.	1,900.	1828	G3, C2	MS60
26.	240.	240.	1829	G1, C1	AU55
27.	3,000.	3,700.	1831	G1, C1	VF20
28.	650.	1,300.	1832	G1, C1	MS65
29.	1,200.	6,600.	1833	G1, C1	Proof
30.	276.	300.	1834	G1, C1	MS60
31.	1,100.	5,500.	1835	G2, C1	MS65
32.	2,500.	9,000.	1836	G1	Proof
33.	1,400.	3,600.	1840	G1	Proof
34.	1,300.	3,400.	1841	G1	Proof
35.	1,300.	4,400.	1842	2nd restrike	Proof
36.	1,500.	4,000.	1843	2nd restrike	Proof
37.	1,500.	2,800.	1844	G1	Proof
38.	1,800.	9,500.	1845	G1	Proof
39.	1,500.	5,200.	1846	G1	Proof
40.	1,500.	6,200.	1847	G1 2nd restk.	Proof

41.	\$1,400.	\$4,400.	1848	G1	Proof
42.	1,500.	6,800.	1849	SD 1st restk.	Proof
43.	600.	950.	1849	LD G1, C1	MS60
44.	160.	170.	1850	G1, C1	AU50
45.	140.	160.	1851	G1, C1	AU55
46.	1,500.	9,500.	1852	2nd restrike	Proof
47.	1,000.	6,000.	1853	G1, C1	MS65
48.	850.	1,900.	1854	G1, C1	MS65
49.	1,300.	4,400.	1855	G1, C1	Proof
50.	1,800.	9,500.	1856		Proof
51.	1,700.	5,500.	1857		Proof

Large Cents: Early Dates

52.	4,000.	29,000.	1793	S-1	AU50
53.	22,000.	115,000.	1793	S-3	MS63
54.	11,000.	24,000.	1793	S-8	MS60
55.	8,000.	36,000.			
56.	425.	950.	1794	S-20	G4
57.	1,400.	3,500.	1794	S-21	AU55
58.	625.	1,900.	1794	S-22	EF40
59.	3,800.	17,000.	1794	S-24	MS63
60.	525.	800.	1794	S-25	VF30
61.	3,000.	4,200.	1794	S-28	AU55
62.	2,000.	2,300.	1794	S-30	EF45
63.	3,500.	5,200.	1794	S-31	AU55
64.	400.	1,100.	1794	S-41	VF30
65.	2,000.	4,400.	1794	S-44	AU50
66.	400.	1,000.	1794	S-46	VF30
67.	1,200.	14,000.	1794	S-48	VF30
68.	360.	600.	1794	S-54	VF20
69.	226.	550.	1794	S-55	VF25-30
70.	3,600.	16,000.	1794	S-56	MS63
71.	1,500.	4,800.	1794	S-57	AU55
72.	3,000.	4,500.	1794	S-60	AU50
73.	635.	1,800.	1794	S-63	EF40
74.	400.	2,400.	1794	S-64	EF45
75.	120.	450.	1794	S-70	VF20
76.	475.	500.	1794	S-72	VF20
77.	1,250.	4,800.	1795	S-75	AU55
78.	65.	225.	1795	S-76b	F12
79.	1,300.	3,800.	1795	S-78	AU55
80.	1,600.	7,500.	1795	S-80	F12
81.	2,700.	6,500.	1796	S-84	AU55
82.	1,300.	2,400.	1796	S-93	AU55
83.	210.	550.	1796	S-103	F12
84.	625.	900.	1797	S-120b	EF45
85.	2,500.	6,500.	1797	S-135	MS63

86.	\$2,300.	\$4,400.	1797	S-123	MS63
87.	2,500.	15,000.	1797	S-138	MS65
88.	290.	1,300.	1798	S-154	EF40
89.	160.	350.	1798	S-161	EF40
90.	135.	275.	1798	S-173	VF20
91.	2,400.	18,000.	1798	S-179	MS65
92.	2,500.	4,200.	1798	S-188	VF30
93.	3,600.	83,600.	1799	S-189	VF20
94.	250.	500.	1800	S-190	VF20
95.	160.	375.	1800	S-196	VF30
96.	600.	3,800.	1800	S-204	AU55
97.	475.	1,300.	1800	S-209	AU50
98.	80.	180.	1800	S-211	F12
99.	3,600.	83,600.	1801	S-216	MS60
100.	110.	160.	1801	S-219	VG8
101.	110.	325.	1801	S-221	F12
102.	200.	600.	1801	S-223	EF45
103.	225.	425.	1802	S-228	EF40
104.	100.	250.	1802	S-236	AU50
105.	400.	2,500.	1802	S-235	AU55
106.	375.	1,200.	1802	S-239	AU50
107.	520.	3,400.	1803	S-250	AU55
108.	250.	2,700.	1803	S-251	AU50
109.	2,500.	11,500.	1803	S-254	MS65
110.	400.	1,200.	1803	S-258	AU50
111.	250.	700.	1803	S-261	VF30
112.	1,200.	4,800.	1804	S-266	EF45
113.	550.	600.	1804	S-266	VG8
114.	340.	800.	1805	S-267	EF40
115.	85.	140.	1805	S-269	
116.	450.	800.	1806	S-270	EF45
117.	100.	700.	1807	S-273	EF40
118.	230.	250.	1807	S-276	VF30
119.	225.	325.	1808	S-278	VF30
120.	3,000.	83,000.	1809	S-280	AU50
121.	385.	525.	1810	S-281	EF40
122.	1,000.	1,200.	1810	S-284	AU50
123.	300.	900.	1811	S-286	EF40
124.	800.	2,000.	1811	S-287	AU55
125.	475.	750.	1812	S-288	EF45
126.	675.	2,600.	1812	S-290	AU55
127.	300.	400.	1813	S-292	VF30
128.	550.	1,000.	1814	S-294	AU50
129.	800.	1,500.	1814	S-295	AU55

Large Cents:		Late Dates		- BIDS -		Opening		Final	
Lot	Opening	Final	Lot	Opening	Final	Opening	Final	Opening	Final
130.	\$375.	\$550.	135.	\$200.	\$300.				
131.	250.	1,050.	136.	312.	950.				
132.	250.	800.	137.	675.	1,100.				
133.	200.	600.	138.	400.	1,100.				
134.	105.	350.	139.	110.	200.				

140.	\$425.	\$900.	175.	\$3,100.	\$11,000.
141.	600.	950.	176.	70.	130.
142.	120.	325.	177.	105.	110.
143.	500.	550.	178.	110.	120.
144.	95.	425.	179.	350.	750.
145.	150.	650.	180.	1,100.	1,700.
146.	160.	200.	181.	1,600.	3,600.
147.	300.	425.	182.	250.	850.
148.	950.	4,400.	183.	1,600.	4,600.
149.	105.	1,100.	184.	55.	60.
150.	375.	950.	185.	425.	1,000.
151.	250.	1,100.	186.	20.	110.
152.	575.	900.	187.	325.	1,100.
153.	54.	110.	188.	130.	250.
154.	60.	120.	189.	175.	600.
155.	300.	1,000.	190.	265.	1,900.
156.	150.	275.	191.	500.	1,400.
157.	60.	275.	192.	2,000.	9,000.
158.	95.	140.	193.	2,000.	10,000.
159.	130.	160.	194.	5,000.	8,500.
160.	950.	9,000.	195.	2,000.	10,000.
161.	295.	500.	196.	336.	3,400.
162.	80.	250.	197.	1,200.	4,500.
163.	125.	425.	198.	250.	1,600.
164.	56.	275.	199.	800.	3,000.
165.	250.	850.	200.	300.	3,000.
166.	200.	250.	201.	300.	2,900.
167.	75.	190.	202.	80.	210.
168.	300.	475.	203.	2,000.	6,000.
169.	60.	150.	204.	1,800.	5,800.
170.	180.	375.	205.	600.	2,800.
171.	180.	400.	206.	300.	450.
172.	725.	800.	207.	2,500.	5,000.
173.	125.	800.			
174.	275.	1,600.			

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LOOKING BACK

Dick Punchard

With so much talk of grading going on these days and with our own EAC auction coming up shortly, I would like to share a little information on this subject with you, but in a lighter vein. Although some one hundred and ten years have since passed, what follows may still be applied in some cases today.

In 1869, Edward Cogan catalogued the numismatic property of one J. M. Wilbur for the company of Bangs and Merwin to be sold at public auction in New York City on December 17, 18 of that year. Cogan's descriptions of the 1600 half and large cent lots were beyond belief according to today's practice. One cannot help but admire his honesty in calling a cull a cull. The best grade noted by Cogan was 'ordinary', but from thereon, it was downhill all the way.

The very thought of assigning Sheldon's scale of grading numbers to Cogan's descriptive terms would seem totally absurd, so of course I tried it. The following lists Cogan's grading terms used for the various coins, and my suggested grade for that term is listed after it in parentheses. Your thoughts may not match mine, but I'll discuss that later.

Ordinary (8)
Good (4)
Not so good (4-)
Very fair (3)
Scarcely legible (3-)
Fair and barely fair (2)
Fair and barely fair, but not quite as good (2-)
Bad, Poor, and Rather Poor (1)
Very Bad and Very Poor (1-)
Very Bad and Very Poor, but not as good (-1+)
Very Poor indeed (-1)
Very Poor indeed, but still worse (-1-)
Very Poor indeed, but even worse (-2+)
Unusually Poor (-2)
Miserably Poor (-3+)
Exceedingly Poor (-3)
Wretchedly Poor (-3-)
Wretchedly Poor, but still worse (-4+)
Wretchedly Poor, but a good deal worse (-4)
Wretchedly Poor, but a great deal worse (-4-)

The biggest problem that I had was trying to decide whether Very Bad was the same as Very Poor. Using the only available option, I flipped a coin - a -2 large cent - and even though it took some time determining whether it was 'heads' or 'tails', I finally decided that it came up equal.

Mr. Wilbur must have known that he didn't possess a very great collection, but just imagine the shock which this dear man must have felt when he saw the listings of his consignment in the catalogue. To borrow John Wright's comment, I wonder how much Wilbur paid Bangs and Merwin Co. to take them off his hands.

The real dilemma, however, lies in wondering where all these coins are today. I believe a few of them are located here in the Twin Cities, judging from some of the coins I've seen. So, with a smile, I'll let you ponder whether or not these grades should be included in the next text book on grading.

Incidentally, the editorial comments of the early cataloguers are truly delightful. Their frankness and candor add real flavor to the descriptions found in their works, and one cannot help but chuckle as he leafs through the pages.

* * * * *

DR. SHELDON'S CODE WORD

Mrs. Dorothy Paschal recently came up with a cute little anecdote on Dr. Sheldon, which we think bears repeating. She wrote as follows:

"It was the custom among some of Dr. Sheldon's fellow collectors to use the letters of private code words to indicate grades for each coin in their collections. Each letter of the word, usually nine or ten letters long, represented a number in ascending order from one to nine or ten. Sometimes "x" was used for zero. Dr. Sheldon's code word was PROMETHEUS. Mr. George Clapp had been searching for a suitable word for some time. One day, after a buying session with a dealer in Pittsburgh, suddenly the inspiration came to him. He called Dr. Sheldon to announce that his code word from then on would be MENDACIOUS. No doubt they shared a sympathetic chuckle at that point."

* * * * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS - The moving fingers write:

From ROBERT C. KRAFT: "My fellow EACer, William Luebke, will succeed me on January 1, 1980 as President of the Madison (Wisconsin) Coin Club. I am quite confident that Bill will do a great job, so I'm looking forward to being an ex-President. To the best of my knowledge, Bill and I are the only two EAC members in the Madison Coin Club, although Gordon Gill, now retired, was a member at one time."

From DOUG SMITH: "Regarding the article on my recent visit with Weirde, I have written this at the express and persistent prodding of John Adams. I hope that you will print it in its entirety along with an Editor's note, thus supplying a necessary preface for those readers who did not catch my original flight of fancy."

From COX ROBERT CRIDER: "My ad for this issue was not written with 'tongue in cheek' - it's for real! I think that pressings may be the best way for a collector of my means to get a little knowledge about coins which I'll never own. I hope that I get some results from the ad; but, realizing how busy people are, my expectations aren't too great. I really enjoyed Larry Knee's article in the last P-W."

* * * * *

BACK COPIES OF P-W AVAILABLE

The Editor has received, from time to time, requests for back issues of P-W. The following represents a rough listing of such issues still on hand:

Issue #9	1 copy	Issue #31	20	Issue #45	11
16	1	32	16	46	4
18	1	33	10	47	6
19	2	34	1	48	22
21	5	35	23	49	14
22	20	36	20	50	15
23	20	37	10	51	2
24	20	38	15	52	15
25	12	39	16	56	17
26	12	40	4	57	1
27	16	41	9	58	1
28	4	42	8	61	16
29	25	43	7	62	3
30	16	44	7	63	12

There are about 20 copies each available for issues #74 and #75. All are available on a first come, first served basis. Order from the Editor, Warren A. Lapp, M.D., 731 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11210. Don't send any money. The treasurer will bill you accordingly if you receive your order.

The following represents the numbered issues for each volume and year:

Vol. I	Issues	1-3	1967	Vol. VIII	Issues	40-45	1974
II		4-9	1968	IX		46-51	1975
III		10-15	1969	X		52-57	1976
IV		16-21	1970	XI		58-63	1977
V		22-27	1971	XII		64-69	1978
VI		28-33	1972	XIII		70-75	1979
VII		34-39	1973				

* * * * *

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EAC REGIONAL MEETING SCHEDULED IN TEXAS

The Vought Coin Club will hold its annual Metroplex Coin Show and Bourse on Saturday and Sunday, February 16-17, 1980 at the Sheraton Safari Inn in Grand Prairie, Texas. Forty dealers are scheduled to participate in the bourse.

All EAC members and friends are invited to attend the show and to gather for the Dutch-treat buffet lunch at 1 P.M. on Sunday, February 17. This will give all members - those who are new collectors as well as those who are advanced - to meet and share experiences and to have a trading session. The possibility of holding an EAC meeting in Dallas will also be discussed.

If you are planning to come, please drop a note to me so that I will be able to reserve enough space for this local EAC get-together.

Donald Petersen
11628 Sonnet Drive
Dallas, Texas 75229
Tel: (214) 357-7685

(Editor's note: From the flier on the show furnished me by Don, the Sheraton Safari Inn is located at 402 East Safari Parkway, Grand Prairie, Texas. Grand Prairie appears to be about midway between Dallas and Fort Worth and can be reached by the I-30 Turnpike.)

* * * * *

WE MADE A BOO BOO IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE!!!

If you haven't noticed by this time, then you didn't read the November issue of P-W - but the fact is that page 253 is really page 252, and vice versa. Somehow or other, the pages were numbered wrong. Just reverse the page in your issue, and change the numbers.

Likewise, the announcement of the annual meeting was scheduled for the January issue, but the reservation card for the hotel was included with the November mail-out. If you plan to stay at the hotel and have lost the card, we have reprinted the reservation card elsewhere in this issue. Incidentally, don't be misled by the name of our organization on the card - we're still a Club, not a Society. We didn't have anything to do about that, but we don't want to be blamed for it either.

Incidentally, this fanzine, P-W, mailed out 592 copies of the November issue by bulk mailing and an additional 13 copies by first class mail. We think that is quite a good record of achievement!

* * * * *

ALL ABOUT THE ANNUAL EAC CONVENTION 1980

Joe Kane

The Mid-Atlantic EAC Chapter will be hosting the annual EAC National Convention in metropolitan Washington, D.C. The convention will start on Friday, March 28, 1980 and will end on Sunday, March 30. EAC annual conventions are great ways for you to meet other early copper collectors, to swap or buy coins for your collection, and to enjoy the general camaraderie arising from the group. Also, for those of you wishing to make the EAC convention a part of your vacation, Washington, D.C. is the ideal vacation area. The following information should be helpful to you in planning your trip.

The Convention Site

The convention site is the Ramada Inn in Rosslyn, Virginia. The hotel address is 1900 Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22209, telephone (703) 627-4814. Rosslyn is right across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. This is a modern, 20-story hotel - all rooms have a walkout balcony, color TV, and are of quite good size. Services include hotel safety deposit boxes for valuables, a self-service laundry, same-day valet service, rental cars available at the hotel, a gift shop, beauty shop, barber shop, baby sitters, a NYSE broker, and free indoor parking. The hotel has a rooftop restaurant and a rooftop lounge (bar) which often features live entertainment and which overlooks the Potomac River, Georgetown, and many Washington landmarks such as the Kennedy Center and Washington Monument. The hotel also has a less expensive restaurant and a carry-out. There are many eating facilities in all price ranges nearby. The room rates (\$42. single/\$50. double) are very reasonable for the Washington area. Early reservations, either using the card which was included with your last issue of P-W or the reproduction of same included herewith, should be made as soon as possible to secure rooms at the hotel, as most hotel rooms are booked up quickly this time of year and you may lose out. If you are unable to arrive before 6 P.M. on Thursday, be sure to include a deposit to hold your room for late arrival.

Getting There

By Air-National Airport: Those flying in who can arrange to arrive at National Airport should do so. This airport is only 5 miles from the hotel, thus ensuring relatively inexpensive taxi fare to the hotel. For those who travel light, the subway has a station at National Airport and runs directly to Rosslyn, and the station there is one block from the hotel. Subway routes are color-coded - this is the "Blue Line". The subway is an excellent way to arrive if carrying only a small amount of luggage, and the subway fare is less than \$1. per person.

Dulles Airport: Due to FAA regulations, not all flights to DC land at National. Dulles Airport, which is in northern Virginia, and which is approximately 30 miles from the hotel, serves those flying in from long distances. A taxi from Dulles runs about \$20. Fortunately, limousine and bus service from Dulles to the hotel is available.

By Train: Trains arrive at Union Station in the heart of Washington. The subway serves Union Station and connects with Rosslyn. However, the user will

have to transfer from the "Red Line" which serves Union Station to the "Blue Line" which goes to Rosslyn. This transfer is not so complex as it may sound. There is no charge for the transfer, and the subway trip will cost less than \$1. per person.

By Car: Those driving to the hotel and convention will find free indoor parking at the hotel. Please consult road maps, as the directions are more complex than they sound because of the freeway overpasses and underpasses. Basically, those coming from the south may either (1) take Route 50 directly to Rosslyn exit (Fort Myer Drive). This is the most direct way but has multiple stop lights; (2) alternately, take 95 North to the GW Parkway (last exit before 14th Street Bridge), following GW Parkway North to Route 50 to Rosslyn exit (N. Lynn Street), which is just a few blocks from the hotel.

Those driving from the north can either (a) take 95 or Balto-Wash Parkway through DC to Rosslyn (many options, best used if driver is very familiar with DC) or (b) take capitol Beltway (Route 495) to Exit 14 which is the George Washington Parkway. This parkway will go (from this direction) directly past Rosslyn. Take Rosslyn Exit, go around circle to N. Fort Myer Drive. Those driving should be aware that weekday morning rush hour runs from 7 to 9 A.M. and evening rush hour from 4 to 6:30 P.M. Special rules (such as reversible lanes, express bus lanes) are in effect during rush hour; and local drivers are less tolerant during those times.

Convention Activity

The bourse will be open Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and should feature a good selection of copper. Exhibits will also be available for viewing in the bourse room. Special events include a numismatically-oriented tour on Friday (still being organized), educational forum, auction on Saturday evening, and annual business meeting on Sunday morning.

Other Things to Do

Those who plan to explore/vacation in Washington will find a great variety awaiting them. The hotel can arrange sightseeing tours; or, you can go on your own. Points of interest include The Capitol, Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials, Arlington Cemetery, Smithsonian Institute, Folger Shakespeare Library, Freer Art Gallery (Oriental art), Hirschorn Museum, Air and Space Museum, Mount Vernon, National Archives, and The White House, among others. The subway, located a block from the hotel, serves most of downtown Washington as well as Virginia and Maryland suburbs and is a very convenient way to get around. There are many shopping malls and several coin shops throughout DC and the suburbs. Night life, including many fine restaurants and lounges, is available directly across the Potomac River in historic Georgetown. For example, Blues Alley features name jazz entertainment and the Cellar Door has live entertainment nightly. Both are within walking distance of the hotel.

Bourse

Any member or non-member desiring to have a bourse table should write directly to Joe Kane, Box 599, McLean, VA 22101. The bourse fee of \$45.

covers the cost of the table and display cases will be provided. As EAC is directed toward Colonial, half cent, and large cent collectors, bourse material should be predominantly in these three categories. In any event, as part of the local licensing terms, no coins can be offered for sale which are less than 100 years old. If you have advertised in P-W within the last two years, you should have already received a bourse application. Bourse applications must be received, with check for full payment, by February 15, 1980.

Exhibits

Exhibiting is easy - there is no fee, and we supply the table and display cases. If you collect it and think it would make an interesting exhibit, then write Joe Kane, Box 599, McLean, VA 22101, describing the exhibit and the number of display cases needed.

All in all, it looks like a great EAC convention. Hope you can make it! Looking forward to seeing you there! A full program with times of events will be carried in the March issue of P-W.

* * * * *

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
ARRIVAL DATE _____ TIME _____ DEPARTURE _____
NUMBER OF GUESTS _____
REMARKS _____

DINING AND ENTERTAINMENT

THE VANTAGE POINT - Rooftop Restaurant and Point After Lounge, featuring excellence in dining and live entertainment nightly with a magnificent view of Washington.

THE CARDINAL RESTAURANT — on first floor, featuring delicious meals at moderate prices.

CARDINAL'S NEST — a cozy, intimate spot for your get together and favorite drink. Adjoining Cardinal Restaurant.

CHECK OUT TIME IS 2:00 P.M.
EVERY ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO ASSIGN ROOMS AT RATES REQUESTED
RESERVATIONS CANNOT BE HELD PAST 6:00 P.M. WITHOUT A DEPOSIT

EARLY AMERICAN COPPER SOCIETY
Arrival March 27, 1980 Departure March 30, 1980
☐ \$42 Single ☐ \$50 Double

Requests for reservations received later than two weeks prior to arrival date cannot be assured accommodations.

* * * * *

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EAC WEST COAST REGIONAL MEETING

Mr. Dane B. Nielsen advises that there will be a Western Regional Chapter Meeting of EAC on the Friday night of the February Long Beach Coin Show, starting at 7:30 P.M. The exact date of the Long Beach show is not known at this time - so watch for the local announcements.

Dane advises that this notice in P-W will replace the customary individual announcements which were mailed out in the past. An interesting program has been planned for the meeting.

If you wish further information, contact Dane B. Nielsen, D.D.S., 5700 Ralston Street, Suite 303, Ventura, CA 93003. His telephone number is (805) 647-8884.

* * * * *

MARATHON EAC REGIONAL MEETING IN CONNECTICUT

Al Pereyo

On the night of December 1, 1979, the Connecticut region of EAC met at Al Pereyo's home in Meriden, Connecticut. Eleven members attended, as follows:

Joe Ciecluch
Fred Clymer
John Fettinger
Butler Gander
Howard Goodridge
Chuck Heck

Bob Meyer
Al Pereyo
Tony Sileo
Wayne Von Hardenberg
Doug Walcutt

The first member arrived at 6:40 P.M., and we promptly started talking coppers. Fred Clymer and Wayne Von Hardenberg each brought with them a tray of large cents to exhibit - I really hated to see them take them home with them at the end of the evening. John Fettinger gave a fine talk to the group on his years of experimenting in restoring old coppers.

After a fine brunch, everyone started buying, trading, and selling coppers - plus talking coppers, and talking about the Garrett sale.

When the last four members left, it was 3:20 A.M. Now, that's what I call a marathon meeting - eight hours and 40 minutes worth - but I was sorry to see it end.

My hat is off to Chuck Heck and Doug Walcutt - each of them had to travel over a hundred miles to get to the meeting - and they also were two of the last to leave for home. That's what I call true EACers!

* * * * *

SPECIAL OFFER TO EAC MEMBERS

Over the years we have been friends with many if not most EAC club members. Perhaps you are already acquainted with our "rare Coin Review" (issued several times a year), our "special Coin Letter" (issued about ten times a year), and the auction catalogues produced by our division, the American Auction Association, Inc. If not, we would like to make this special offer to you: We will send you without charge or obligation of any kind our latest large illustrated catalogue. Each issue contains many different United States colonial coins, half cents, large cents, and other interesting pieces. To receive your copy simply write "send me a free copy of your latest catalogue per your special EAC offer" on a note or postcard and send it to us. Your catalogue will be sent by return mail!

Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, Inc., 6922 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, CA 90028

* * * * *

NEW ENGLAND EAC REGIONAL MEETING

Wayne von Hardenberg

Once again the New England EAC regional members owe their thanks to Al Pereyo and his wife for opening their home to us. Al's wife had delicious refreshments which were appreciated by all.

Since I did not have a chance to call Al for a list of those who were present, the following list is only as complete as my memory serves at this late date of my writing up this record:

Fred Glymer
Carvin Goodrich
Bim Gander
John Fettinger
Chuck Heck

Wayne von Hardenberg
Bob Meyer
Al Pereyo
Doug Walcutt

In addition, there were at least two members who attended, and I apologize for my loss of memory.

Everyone brought some large cent goodies which we all managed to handle. Doug Walcutt's roll of late date cents certainly made us realize the difficulty in using the penny wrappers which are currently available at banks. In addition, the length of a roll of large cents is incredible.

Chuck Heck spent several minutes taking pressings of some of the fascinating cents exhibited. Several of us were able to fill a few holes - a problem which is getting more difficult for all of us.

The highlight of the evening was John Fettinger's presentation on how to salvage some coppers which might otherwise be discarded. The whole process was fascinating to all of us, but we all swore that what took place was just a figment of our imaginations since none of us could ever do what was done (right, fellas?).

Part of our conversation was about John Wright's visit to our area several months back. We shared our experience with those who could not be reached readily at the time due to the short notice.

Unfortunately, I had to depart relatively early in the wee morning hours in order to leave later for a business trip, so my narrative ends betwixt and between what may have taken place later.

I'm also looking for any information about any M. H. Bolender sales during 1935. I forgot to ask about this at the meeting. If any one has any information, I would appreciate hearing from them. As always, every one seemed to enjoy the evening and we are looking forward to our next gathering.

* * * * *

DENIS' DEVILISH DIVERSIONS:

ANSWER TO DOG'S MEAD

The only answer to Dog's Mead received by the Editor came from Mike Packard, who offered two solutions:

3 8 7 2 0 X 1		3 8 7 2 0 X 1
5 X 3 3 X 4 4		5 X 2 3 X 4 4
5 X 9 X 3 5 2	and	5 X 2 X 3 5 2
X 1 6 1 0 X X		X 1 5 1 0 X X
7 2 X 1 9 1 3		7 2 X 1 9 1 4
9 X X X 7 9 2		9 X X X 7 9 2
2 7 X 1 6 X 6		2 7 X 1 6 X 7

He explained his answers as follows: "As you can see, my solutions differ by the last three digits in column 2 and the first and third digits in column 13. This differs somewhat from the single change of digits in two squares that was specified in the introduction to the puzzle. My second solution is reasonable if one assumes that Martha and Mary were twins or that Mary was born within a year of Martha. This would account for them both being 23 years old. My only other comment is that aid 4 should read 'A rood is one-fourth of an acre'."

John Wright tells the Editor that he sent a solution to Denis Loring, along with the following write-up:

"On the 27th of November, 1882, George Dunk of Devonshire wed Mabel Grooby and the couple took up residence on an 8-acre tract known locally as Dog's Mead. From this union came Edward (1887), Henry (1889), Prudence (1894), Faith (1898), Hope (1901), and Mary (1910). In 1890, the Dunks adopted Martha Wetherby (then 10), who had been orphaned by smallpox. Martha married Rev. Greerson in 1904 and the Greersons emigrated to America in 1907. The Dunk household was augmented in 1910 when Little Piggly hired on to help George, Edward, and Henry with the crops. Henry died in the trenches in Flanders in 1917. That same year, the widow Grooby moved into the room vacated by Prudence when she married one of the Soames' boys. In 1919, a heartbroken George Dunk buried his wife Mabel and daughters, Faith and Hope, in the family plot at the back of Dog's Mead, three more victims of the cholera epidemic which swept Devonshire that year.

In recent years, Edward, now a successful veterinarian in Darrowby, has been trying to convince his dad to sell Dog's Mead and move in with him. Squire Lawrence has offered a most generous 142 Pounds for the property, but George is reluctant to sell the home that holds a half-century of memories for him. Although his 3 mile-per-hour walking-speed can carry him around the 176 x 220 yard plot in a mere nine minutes, it is this spot where he brought home his bride, where he raised seven fine children, where lies buried those of his family who have passed on, where the dreams and memories of a lifetime exude from every stone and tree. 'No, if Edward wants me to live out my days with him, let him come home to Dog's Mead!'

NEWS ITEM: On November 14, 1932, George Dunk, age 72, succumbed to the infirmities of old age. He is survived by his mother-in-law, Agatha Grooby, 87; a son Edward, 45; daughters Prudence (Mrs. Harry Soames) 38; and Mary

(at home) 22; stepdaughter Martha (Mrs. Samuel Greerson, in America 52; and nine grandchildren. George Dunk, a 50-year resident of Devonshire, will be laid beside his wife at Dog's Mead. He will be sorely missed by his many friends."

Now, I don't know whether or not John's solution agreed with that given by Denis - Mike Packard's solution also had some variations - but I thought you might enjoy reading the whimsy which John Wright was able to create from as simple an item as a puzzle and its aids.

This is the solution given by Denis:

3 8 7 2 0 X 1
5 X 3 2 X 4 4
5 X 9 X 3 5 2
6 or 7 2 X 1 9 1 3
8 or 9 X X X 7 9 2
2 7 X 1 6 X 5

Note: John Wright's solution sent to Denis Loring, referred to above, was received at deadline for publication and appears on pages 46 and 47.

* * * * *

And now: CHESTER CHERRYPICKER QUESTIONS THE CANNIBAL

Denis Loring

In an attempt to recuperate from Garrett fever, Chester Cherrypicker is on vacation in Africa. While strolling through the jungles of Uggabuggaland, he comes to a fork in the road. He knows that one branch leads back to his camp, while the other terminates in the village of the Uggabuggas, a vicious tribe of cannibals known for their fondness for cent collector au gratin. Much to his dismay, Chester realizes that he has forgotten which path is which.

About to panic, Chester notices a native standing by the side of the road. Quickly turning to his Uggabuggaland Guidebook, he reads:

"Uggabuggaland. Populated solely by the Uggabuggas, a vicious tribe of cannibals known for their fondness for cent collector au gratin. The Uggabuggas are composed of two sub-tribes, the Uggas and the Buggas. Members of these tribes are indistinguishable in terms of physical appearance, dress, and language, which is English. In fact, the only way that they can be told apart is that Uggas always tell the truth, while Buggas always lie.

WARNING: In the Uggabuggan culture, questions by foreigners are considered great insults. In the interests of world peace, a native will answer any single question asked of him. However, any foreigner who dares ask an Uggabuggan more than one question will immediately be eaten."

Chester thinks for a while, asks the native a question, and confidently proceeds along the right-hand path.

What question did Chester ask?

Get the answer here in the next issue of P-W. But, if you are so smart as to be able to figure out the correct answer, why not drop Denis a line? His address is Denis W. Loring, P.O. Box 161, Back Bay Annex, Boston, Massachusetts 02117.

* * * * *

DOGS MEAD

John D. Wright

One more header-clue would have simplified the Dogs Mead puzzle a bit, but the outcome of this clue was the normally-made assumption anyway.

'The British Pound-Shilling-Pence monetary system originated with William the Conqueror in 1066.'

The puzzle needs the explaining-away of one problem regardless of how it is solved. The choice comes down to explaining why daughter Martha is older than firstborn Edward, or explaining how Little Piggley has worked for the Dunk family for over 300 years. Either solution includes an ambiguity in Farmer Dunk's age - either 62 or 72 will suffice.

The first solution given below is the one (if any) found by almost everybody - including myself and both of my sons (ages 13 & 17) - and we stopped there. The first story (following) amplifies this solution quite well - but Denis bounced it back as erroneous. His 'corrections' resolved Martha's status, but made Little Piggly into a 325-year employee of the Dunks - which called for some even fancier footwork. The second story is my best shot at explaining Denis' solution.

(1)

3	8	7	2	0		1
5		5	2		4	4
5		6		3	5	2
	1	9	1	0		
7	2		1	6	1	0
9				7	9	2
2	7		1	6		2

(2)

3	8	7	2	0		1
5		3	2		4	4
5		9		3	5	2
	1	6	1	0		
7	2		1	9	1	3
9				7	9	2
2	7		1	6		5

(1) On the 27th of November, 1882, George Dunk of Devonshire wed Mabel Grooby and the couple took up residence on an eight-acre tract known locally as Dogs Mead. From this union came Edward (1887), Henry (1889), Prudence (1894), Faith (1898), Hope (1901), and Mary (1910). In 1890 the dunks adopted Martha Wetherby (then 10), who had been orphaned by smallpox. Martha married Rev. Greerson in 1904 and the Greersons emigrated to America in 1907. The Dunk household was augmented in 1910 when Little Piggly was hired on to help George, Edward, and Henry with the crops. Henry died in the trenches at Flanders in 1917. That same year widow Grooby moved into the room vacated by Prudence when she married one of the Soames' boys. In 1919 a heartbroken George Dunk buried his wife Mabel and daughters Faith and Hope in the family plot at the back of Dogs Mead, three more victims of the cholera epidemics that swept Devonshire that year.

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NEWS ITEM: On November 14, 1932, George Dunk, 72, succumbed to the infirmities of old age. He is survived by his mother-in-law Agetha Grooby, 87, a son Edward, 45, daughters Prudence (Mrs. Harry Soames) 38, and Mary (at home 22, stepdaughter Martha (Mrs. Samuel Greerson, in America) 52, and nine grandchildren. George Dunk, a lifetime resident of Devonshire, will be laid beside his wife at Dogs Mead. He will be sorely missed by his many friends.

(2) One of the historic sites of Llanfair is an eight-acre plot known locally as Dogs Mead. This property, currently tax-valued at 142 Pounds Sterling, was given to Hezekiah Dunk by King James I in 1610 and has been in the Dunk family ever since. H. Dunk immediately caused a small swinery to be built on Dogs Mead, which was the start of the Farmer Dunk Breakfast Bacon Company - one of the oldest continuing corporations in County Dyfed. By the mid 1660's, the swinery had outgrown this 178 x 220 yard property and an additional forty-acre plot was purchased in Brefi. These two properties, referred to within the family as Little and Big Piggley, formed the nucleus of what was to become the largest family business in the district.

For advertising purposes, the eldest male Dunk has always been known as 'Farmer Dunk', and takes a much-publicized annual 'Survey of Little Piggley' in which he circumnavigates Dogs Mead on foot. Because of the prevalent aroma of the swinery the Survey is usually completed in six or seven minutes. But George's age has slowed his fastest walking-speed to 3 mph, so this year's Survey took nine minutes.

This past Tuesday (November 19, 1935) George Dunk passed the Chairmanship of FDBBC, Lts to his son Edward. George remains on the Board, which consists solely of Dunk family-members - Agetha Grooby (86), George Dunk (72), Edward Dunk (45), Martha Dunk (32), and Mary Dunk (22).

(3) Of course, a THIRD solution can be based on the second. This would have widow Grooby as 85, Martha as the first-born twin of Mary, the original grant of Dogs Mead by King Henry VIII in 1510, with the puzzle-date being 426 years later - in 1936. The same 72 vs 62 ambiguity occurs in Farmer Dunk's age, but with an 85-year-old mother-in-law, an age of 62 sounds more reasonable this time than 72.

* * * * *

LISTING OF OFFERED ITEMS R-5 OR HIGHER

DATE 06/18/79 PAGE

27

LOC
KNOW

DESCRIPTION

SPEC
IMEN

AMOUNT

DATE

YEAR CM# GIL GRADE
NO. NJ.

1848 1 MS60 1,050.00 03/75
1848 1 MS60 1,295.00 02/76
1848 1 MS60 950.00 06/76
1848 1 MS60 1,700.00 08/76
1848 1 MS60 800.00 05/77
1848 1 AU50 800.00 01/78
1848 1 AU50 210.00 01/78
1848 1 VF20 210.00 04/65

STACK'S - TAD #874 (EX. DUPONT)
MIKE FOLLETT (EX. DUPONT) 2/11/76 P.56
BURNER'S & RUDDY #817
STACK'S - ANA #201
BURNER'S & RUDDY #16 (GETTY)
W.K. RAYMOND (EX. ATWATER?)
ROY RAUCH MBS LOT #6, PENNVAISE
PARAMOUNT - CENTURY SALE #120

**

1848 1 MS60 45.00 06/12
1848 1 MS60 65.00 06/16
1848 1 MS60 170.00 11/24
1848 1 MS60 130.00 12/30
1848 1 MS60 240.00 10/30
1848 1 MS60 240.00 10/30
1848 1 MS60 200.00 01/93
1848 1 MS60 650.00 02/95
1848 1 MS60 550.00 04/95
1848 1 MS60 475.00 02/72
1848 1 MS60 650.00 03/72
1848 1 MS60 625.00 10/73
1848 1 MS60 700.00 02/74
1848 1 MS60 1,150.00 03/75
1848 1 MS60 1,700.00 04/75
1848 1 MS60 995.00 05/75
1848 1 MS60 1,295.00 07/75
1848 1 MS60 1,000.00 11/75
1848 1 MS60 1,450.00 02/76
1848 1 MS60 1,150.00 02/76
1848 1 MS60 1,100.00 02/76
1848 1 MS60 900.00 08/76
1848 1 MS60 1,150.00 10/76
1848 1 MS60 1,495.00 01/77
1848 1 MS60 1,050.00 01/78
1848 1 MS60 1,300.00 02/78
1848 1 MS60 1,450.00 10/78

26 KNOWN
CHAPMAN - EARLE #3675
MEXEL - WATER #174
NETHLANDS #151 - RYDER COLLECTION #328
STACK'S - RUDDY #5442
STACK'S - HOLMES #1332
STACK'S - BROBST LUN COLLECTION
STACK'S - GARDNER #117
PARAMOUNT - CENTURY SALE #121
HOLLINCK-KAGIN MBS #296 - LUT #1158
MERKIN #913
STACK'S SUPERIOR #13
PARAMOUNT #10 - EX SUPERIOR 10/73 #13
STACK'S - TAD #875 (EX. DUPONT)
M.B. SIMONS (EX. DUPONT) 4/16/75 P.29
J.B. TEAPARTY CW 5/7/75 P.44 (RIM MARK)
JUE FLYNN FPL #62
NE. K.C. GOWEN #390
JOEL RETTEN CW 2/11/76 P.63
DAVID BLAND CW 2/11/76 P.44
BURNER'S & RUDDY CW 2/11/76 P.79
STACK'S - GARNETT #15
STACK'S - ANA #202
BURNER'S & RUDDY #1485
BURNER'S & RUDDY RCR #27 - EX. 10/76?
W.K. RAYMOND - EX. DUSTIC #51
J. STACK'S BEYER #34
STACK'S #34

1848 1 MS60 130.00 08/54
1848 1 MS60 101.00 11/55
1848 1 MS60 110.00 11/57
1848 1 MS60 40.00 03/68
1848 1 MS60 475.00 04/69
1848 1 MS60 700.00 06/71
1848 1 MS60 700.00 02/74

4-5 KNOWN
STACK'S - DAVIS/GRAVES #120
STACK'S - BALDENHOFER #115
STACK'S - EMPIRE #116
L. MERKIN #153
STACK'S - MILES #63
MERKIN #539
PARAMOUNT #10 - EX MERKIN 6/71

YEAR	CMW NO.	GIL GRADE	AMOUNT	DATE	SPECIMEN
LISTING OF OFFERED ITEMS R-5 OR HIGHER					

9	KNOWN	EARLE	#3676
CHAPMAN	EARLE	#3677	
ALVORD	#211		
MEHL	ATWATER	#175	
NEW	NETHERLANDS	41ST	
STACK'S	DUPONT	#117	
STACK'S	EMPIRE	#119	
NEW	NETHERLANDS	51ST	
STACK'S	HOLMES	#1344	
STACK'S	BROOKSTON	COLLECTION	
STACK'S	CENTURY	SALE #122	
STACK'S	MILGAIN	#64	
HOLLINBEC	KAGIN	#BS	
PARAMOUNT	#95		
J.J. TEAPARTY	CW 2/11/76	P.52	
STACK'S	#203	(ANA)	
R.L. HUGHES	CW 10/5/77	P.9	

[illegible]

1849 3 DOUBTFUL ANY KNOWN

1852
1852
MS60
6,000.00 04/69
5 KNOWN
STACKS - MILES #69

YEAR	544 GIL NO.	GRADE	AMOUNT	DATE	SPEC	DESCRIPTION	DATE	06/18/79	PAGE	LOG. KNOWN
1979	1	MS60	32.50	06/12	1	50 - 60 KNOWN UNIVERSITY				**
1979	2	MS60	52.50	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	3	MS60	87.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	4	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	5	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	6	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	7	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	8	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	9	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	10	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	11	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	12	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	13	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	14	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	15	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	16	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	17	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	18	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	19	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	20	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	21	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	22	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	23	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	24	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	25	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	26	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	27	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	28	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	29	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	30	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	31	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	32	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	33	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	34	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	35	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	36	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	37	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	38	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	39	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	40	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	41	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	42	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	43	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	44	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	45	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	46	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	47	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	48	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	49	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	50	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	51	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	52	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	53	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	54	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	55	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	56	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	57	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	58	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	59	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	60	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	61	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	62	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	63	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	64	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	65	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	66	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	67	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	68	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	69	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	70	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	71	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	72	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	73	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	74	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	75	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	76	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	77	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	78	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	79	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	80	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	81	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	82	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	83	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	84	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	85	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	86	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	87	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	88	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	89	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	90	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	91	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	92	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	93	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	94	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	95	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	96	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	97	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	98	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	99	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				
1979	100	MS60	100.00	06/12	1	JOHN HUNTER #121				

SWAPS & SALES

DENIS W. LORING P.O. Box 161, Back Bay Annex Boston, MA 02117

FOR SALE - Large Cents

1794 S-65	VG7	\$65.
1796 NC4	G5, tied for CC-6	250.
1796 S-84	G5; S-87, G4, S-93 Fr2; 3 pieces for	125.

COX R. CRIDER

Box 988

Mexia, Texas 76667

WANTED: Foil pressings of your large cents. I am especially interested in Chain and Wreath cents of all grades and in the better Sheldon material.

Please help me build this source of study material.
Will pay \$1. per six to offset your postage and holder costs.

WAYNE HARDENBERG

Box 293

Wethersfield, Ct. 06109

FOR SALE OR TRADE:

S-186	3	11	17N6	8	10	27N11	15	25
S-196	3	11	18N7	10	10	28N3	15	15
S-212	4	15	N9	6	8	29N6	8	12
S-230	4	15	19N10	12	12	34N4	12	12
S-251	3	11	20N10	6	8	36N1	10	9
S-254	3	11	22N7	6	15	*1980 WANT LIST*		
S-267	8	21	24N2	8	15	(F15 - V/F35)		
S-271	4	17	25N6	6	12	16N1, 2, 3, 10		
S-278	Drk12	40	26N4	12	18	17N17		
16N6	6	9	N4	6	10	18N3, 4, 5, 8		
N7	30	40	N7	20	20	22N9 & 19N3, 5		
17N2	6	9	27N11	5	8	S-264 (AG3-G4-6)		

RICHARD A. BILANCIA P.O. Box 2207 Littleton, CO 80161
Days: (303) 979-1000 X2119 Evenings: (303) 770-4169

FOR SALE: 1802-0 Half Cent CMM-1 Gilbert-2, Overall Good-4 - \$2950.
Not a condition census coin but still very rare ('R-6' Only 16 known according to Roger Cohen.)

This specimen was struck on a porous planchet. Has a 1/32" by 5/32" obverse rim cut over 'LI,' and has the detail of a VG-8; exactly as much detail as the specimen in the Bowers & Ruddy rare coin review *36 over 3 years ago for \$3995. Color photos available.

LARGE CENTS FOR SALE

1793	S-11c	R-3 AG-3	230	1802	S-232	R-1 VG-10	27
1794	S-25	R-4 F-12 EX SILBERMAN	170		S-233	R-3 F-12/10	35
	S-31	R-1 G-5/2	40		S-233	R-3 VF-20/12	80
	S-54	R-3 VG-10	80		S-238	R-5 VG-7	40
	S-55	R-3 VG-7/3	65		S-242	R-3 VG-7	26
	S-57	R-1 F-12/8	120	1803	S-246	R-4 G-4	21
	S-58	R-3 VG-8	70		S-258	R-1 VG-7	24
1795	S-76b	R-1 F-15	145		S-260	R-1 G-5	19
1796	S-110	R-2 G-6/2 BEAUTIFUL SURF	38		S-267	R-4 G-6	24
1797	S-121	R-3 VF-25 RARE PERFECT		1805	S-268	R-3 Fr-2	6
		OBV. DIE STATE	260	1807	S-276	R-1 VF-20	80
	S-123	R-3 G-4	23	1809	S-280	R-2 F-12 DARK	195
1798	S-148	R-2 VG-8	28	1810	S-281	R-1 AG-3 CHOICE	11
	S-155	R-3 VG-10 BEAUTIFUL SURF	47		S-283	R-2 F-12	55
	S-137	R-1 AG-3	10	1311	S-287	R-2 AG-3	27
1800	S-192	R-3 VF-25	105	1812	S-290	R-1 F-12	55
	S-199	R-4 G-6 SUPER CHOICE	23	1816	N-2	MS-63	335
	S-199	R-4 VG-10	42	1818	N-10	MS-63	335
	S-202	R-4 VG-7	40		N-10	MS-65 65%/90% RED	800
	S-204	R-4 G-5	24	1838	N-8	MS-63	310
	S-205	R-3 VG-8	41	1855	N-3	MS-65 NEARLY	
	S-208	R-3 VG-8	37			FULL RED	600
1801	S-216	R-2 VF-20	95				

ALL COINS SENT POSTPAID.
 ORDERING INFORMATION FULL 15 DAY RETURN PRIVILEGE.
 OHIO RESIDENTS ADD 4.5% STATE SALES TAX.

MAIL BID SALE

LOT		LOT		LOT	
1	S-30 G-4/2 POROSITY	13	S-235 G-6	25	S-256 G-6 LT. NIKS
2	S-65 AG-3 POROSITY	14	S-240 G-4	26	S-258 F-12/10
3	S-110 VG-7	15	S-240 G-4 PUNCH MKS	27	S-260 AG-3
4	S-137 G-6	16	S-244 VG-8	28	S-260 G-4
5	S-138 G-4	17	S-247 G-4/3 SCRS	29	S-261 AG-3
6	S-139 VG-7/3	18	S-247 G-5	30	S-263 F-12
7	S-157 AG-3	19	S-250 AG-3	31	S-270 G-5
8	S-190 G-5/3	20	S-250 G-5	32	S-273 F-12
9	S-191 AG-3	21	S-254 AG-3	33	S-276 AG-3
10	S-193 G-6	22	S-255 G-4/2	34	S-281 VG-7
11	S-203 G-4 FINE W/FITS	23	S-255 G-6	35	S-295 G-4/3
12	S-233 VG-8	24	S-255 VG-7	36	S-295 G-6/10

BID BY LOT NUMBER.
 BIDDING INFORMATION BIDS MUST BE POSTMARKED BY FEBRUARY 15, 1980.
 POSTAGE WILL BE ADDED TO INVOICE.



Libertas Americana
GALLERIES

P. O. Box 503
 Willoughby, Ohio 44094

